P. 131

G. R. S. 68]

Previous references

23 74-00

Later references

1901

~~191~~

(Education)

FILE NO. 180 of 1901

Serial No. 185

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Subject

Establishment of Industrial Schools in the Mysore State

Sl 1 No 6281/208 d/25/1/1902 from the I G of Education
Submits proposals for the establishment of the weaving schools at Hole Narasepur Doddaballapur and Cheekanakanahalle at an annual cost of Rs 500/-

Sl 2 No 7613/252 d/3/3/02 from the I G of Edn to Mysore
Submits proposals for the opening of an Engineering School in the building of the Industrial School, Mysore

Sl 3 No 7715/267 d/7/3/1902 from the I G of Edn to Mysore
Submits a memorandum of Industrial Schools in Mysore

Sl 4 No 14668-77/Edf 4-96 d/7/4/03 to the I G of Edn
" Comptroller
" D.C's of all Dts
passes certain orders regarding the Industrial education in the Mysore State.

Sl 5 No 14694-6/Edf 4-96 d/7/4/03 to the I G of Edn
" Comptroller
" Chief Engineer
Suggestions the opening of the Engineering School at Mysore

Indexed Narasinga Rao

Countermarked SLJ

Sl. No. 7623 / C.II / 952 dt. 3/3/1902 from the D.P.I. of Edn.
Subject: Proposal for the opening of an Engineering School, Mysore, by the Committee of the Industrial School

Sl. No. 11694-C / EDF 4-96 dt. 17/4/03 from the D.P.I. of Edn.
" Comptroller
" Chief Engineer
Sanctions the opening of the Engineering School at Mysore.

Enclosed

Manasagangotri

P R E C I S

The Inspector General of Education in his letter No 5056/78 dated 7th February 1895 addressed to the Chief Engineer in Mysore proposed the opening of Engineering classes in the Mysore Industrial School for training up young men who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination in English for the work of Taluk Maistries and Tank Inspectors

× Serial No 4 & enclosure

In submitting the above to the Dewan on the 8th July 1895 Col Bowen remarked as follows -

"I think the above proposal com-
"bined with that regarding Rai Bahadur
Arcot Narrainswmi's school in Banga-
"lore, may, if properly followed up,
"meet our requirements as regards low-
"er subordinate establishment, Taluk
"Maistries and Tank Inspectors I
"would therefore recommend the recog-
"nition of these two schools as sources
" from which we will recruit our -
"lower grades as far as we can, and as
"actual requirements permit An im-
"portant factor on which success will
in a great measure depend will be the
"liberal grant of small scholarships"

× Raising the standard of the Technical Branch School

While this memo of Col Bowen was pending disposal the Inspector General addressed the Secretary/General and

× Sl No 5 and 5a

Revenue Departments on the same subject After some preliminary correspondence in which it was suggested by the Chief Engineer that the classes "for the irstruction of Sub Overseers, "Taluk Maistries and Tank Inspectors "should be placed under a practical man "who has himself been in the Public - "Works Departme t for some yeers in the "Upper Subordinate or Executive Classes "or has been employed on Railways or "Municipal Works, the suggestion was approved of by all the members of the Committee of the Industrial School and the Chief Engineer was asked whether he would support the scheme submitted by the Inspector General, in general and help to carry it out by furnishing the necessary staff and employing passed men and whether he would suggest any improvement of the proposed scheme

Col Boyen replied as follows -

"I regret I cannot spare at present "any suitable and competent Assistant "Engineer from my establishment I "have already recommended that the "kind of Superintendent required will "probably be found by advertising the "post on a liberal salary - Rs 200 to "300 as stated by the Inspector Gen- "eral in Serial No 17 - and that a "retired Public Works Subordinate will "be the best

"The emoloy ent in ysore Public "Works Departrent of passed men should "not be guaranteed, on the contrary, "the school may be co siaered as a "source of suppl according to require "ments ard the attainments of the "stuaen+s

"I demur to the Establishment - "charges teing debited in whole or in "part to the Public Works Duaget The "Institution is, I understand, an edu- "c tional o e, a d its cost is there- "fore a educational charge, pure and "simple"

Both the First Councillor (now officiating Dewan) and the Dewan agreed with Col Bowen and the scheme sub itted by the Inspector General was approved of in Council and the fol loving orders were passed -

× sl No 29(a)
⊗ sl N 29

"Government approve of the proposed scheme for the opening of Engineering "classes in the Industrial School at "ysore The Inspector General is re- "quested to submit a propos_tion state "-ment showing the Establishment &c "required, together with definite pro- "posals for filling up the posts of "Superintendent whose pa will be fix- "ed at Rs 200 per mensem The cost "of the classes to be thus newly oper- "ed should be debited to Local Funds "General"

× Sl No 26

Sometime before the passing of the above order, that is, on the 19th November 1897 the following Resolution (among others) of the Committee of the Industrial School Mysore had come up for the orders of Government -

First recommendation for the Superintendent's promotion

"That a recommendation be sent up "to Government to place the Superintendent of the school on a par as re- "gards pay with Educational Officers "in class C II (100-10/1-200) and to "grant him the 1st increment of Rs 10 "from 1st March 1897 on which date he "completed the first years service - "after he was confirmed on Rs 100 a "month"

× Sl No 26½ order No 7929d 2 12 97

The 1st Councillor (Officiating Dewan) passed the following orders on the above -

"This is an Industrial School "maintained from Local Funds General, "it is desirable to keep it separate "and distinct from ordinary Education- "al Institutions The proposal to "place the Superintendent on the gen- "eral Educational Establishment does "not commend itself to me The Super- "intendent was started on probation in Dec 1894 "on Rs 60 and confirmed in his ap- "pointment on 1st March 1896 on Rs 100 "There are other proposals under con- "sideration for improving the Indus- "tries When they are matured the pay "and status of the present Superinten- "dent may be considered"

5

× Sl No 31

On the 27th July 1898 a reminder× was issued to the Inspector General requesting the early submission of the proposition statement referred to in serial o 29

In reply the Inspector General stated that there was "absolutely no room in the present building of the Mysore Industrial School for the accomodation of Engineering classes" and that therefore "the opening of "the Engineering classes" might be "deferred until the school was removed to a more spacious building", that 'the Committee of the school at a 'meeting held on the 4th June 1898 "fully discussed the subject of Govern "ment order (Serial o 29) and adopted "the following resolution', and that "the subject required further "consideration" After a qualified Engineer's services were secured and the pay he would accept was ascertained, the Inspector General said, he would submit to Government a modified scale for sanction

The difficulty is now over The Industrial School was ordered to be shifted to the building occupied by the Executive Engineer's Office Mysore the latter having found accommodation in that portion of the Public Offices Mysore vacated by Mr Bhatha

Enclosure to Sl No 34 & Committee's Resolution →

Ø 'A representation be made to "Government to the effect that as the "Industrial School has made satisfac- "tory progress in all its departments "under the present Superintendent, it "would under the present altered cir- "cumstances of the school be more fair "to the present Superintendent that he

"should retain his rank as Superintend
"ent The Committee recommend that
"Mr Greenivesiengar's pay be -
"raised to Rs 150 a month and that
"a Engineer Assistant who should be
"one that has retired from the D P W
"from the race of Assistant Engineers
"be appointed on Rs 150 to be in di-
rect charge of the Engineering class-
'es proposed to be opened "
That "Mr Morris be written to and
"asked if he will accept the post of
Engineer Assistant on Rs 150 should
'Government sanction it"

Recommendation for the 2nd time for the promotion of the Superintendent

On the above reference the follow-
ing orders were passed by the 1st
Councillor (Officiating Deman) -

* vide orders d 27 8 98 on the margin of sl No 32 and sl No 33

The order of the 28th January (sl nr 29) last
was passed in Council after due delib
'eration and consideration of the -
"whole correspondence which took place
"on the subject The Government ap-
'proved of Col Powell's suggestions
'A well paid Public Works subordinate
"is recommended as Superintendent and
"this was sanctioned A modification
'of the orders already passed is un-
"desirable The delay in the submis-
"sion of the proposition statement &c
"called for (sl nr 29) is very much to be regret-
"ted The Inspector General is re-
"quested to consult the present Chief
"Engineer and to submit an early reply
"to the Government order dated 28th

"January 1898" As to the question of additional accommodation required the Councillor remarked that it would be " disposed of when the scheme for "opening Engineering Classes' was "finally sanctioned'

In reply to the above the Inspector General stated* again that since March 1896 when the question of opening the Engineering Classes in the Industrial School was first raised, the Industrial School had been expanded and "improved considerably so that the undivided attention of the (present) Superintendent is necessarily required for the eight departments "(Industries) now existing", and that "under these circumstances, the Engineering Classes be organised as a "separate school on the lines already "approved by the Chief Engineer and it "be placed under the headmastership of "Morris or some other equally qualified Engineer of experience on Rs "200 a month, the Industrial school "being left under the present Superintendent as at present " Touching the resolution of the Committee that the pay of the present Superintendent be raised to Rs 150 the Inspector General stated that " the same be deferred for future "consideration"

The propositions statement called for (see 29) in the order of the 2nd January

* sl No 34

* In accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of the 4th June 1898 the Inspector General placed himself in communication with Mr Morris (of the P W D, then in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division) The gist of the correspondence the Inspector General sums up thus - " Mr Morris who seems to be the only qualified man available for teaching Engineering classes states that he will have to sever his connection with the P W D completely and forfeit all claim to pension if he accepts the Superintendentship of the Ind School and asks for a pay of Rs 300 At the same time he has not the special qualifications in free hand drawing, modelling, tile and pottery works which the present Supdt possesses Mr Morris is willing however to have charge of the Engineering [illegible] classes only on Rs 200 a month

1898 was ro submitted

x No 10177 of Re 1st Cr (offg Dewan) d 22/11/98 on sl No 34 sl No 35

Upon the above reference the following orders were passed by the 1st Councillor (officiating Dewan) and communicated to the Inspector General in No C914/Ed F 22-98 dated 2-12-98

The proposal to have two highly "paid men for the Industrial School "without a General Superintendent does "not commend itself to me" "The Dewan "and Council approved of Col Bowen's "suggestions to place the Industrial "School under the general superinten- "dence of an Officer of the I P D "An officer of the status and qualifi- cations of an Assistant Engineer was "considered necessary for the important charge of the school

"What is the present status and pay of Morris and what is the length of his services? Is he eligible for "retirement? If so what pension would "he be entitled to ?"

x sl No 36

In reply the Inspector General again wrote that he felt convinced that unless the Industrial School and the Engineering classes were treated as separate institutions and placed each under a qualified man, neither institution was likely to be a success, that he was not aware that Col Bowen was in favor of placing both institutions under an officer of the P W D, that in any

9

4 The following views of the present Chief Engineer were also received -

That "if the Education department accepts the terms on which Mr Morris is prepared to take up the post of Headmaster, application will be made for the sanction of Government to his transfer to the Educational Dept in which case he (Mr Morris) will sever his connection with the P W D (ever Mr Morris was made aware of this condition) as the exigencies of this (D P W) Department will not admit of his services being lent'

Mr Morris' terms above referred to are that he should be "placed in a separate charge of the Engineering school apart from the rest of the Technical Institution '

sl marginal notes on sl no 36

case he (the Inspector General) did not know that he (Col Poven) had any personal knowledge of the work of the Industrial School, that Mr Morris desired to take up the work of the Engineering school at considerable sacrifice of income, as, for personal and family reasons, the work of a teacher seemed to suit him better than the duties of an Executive Engineer who has to travel for the greater part of the month in his District, and that Mr Morris had only to ask permission of his departmental superiors to join the Educational Department and that his pension would be determined by the pay he gets during the last five years of service before retirement

[illegible]

When the above facts were placed before the 1st Councillor (Officiating Dewan) he passed the following orders

"The whole correspondence commencing with the Inspector General's letter No 2006/144 (sl no 67) dated 7th September 1896 and ending with the "Chief Engineer's No 1144 (sl no 25) dated 12th March 1897 and the Dewan's order "thereon show that the intention of "Government was to have an officer of "the D P W possessing the status of

"an Assistant Engineer as the Superin-
"tendent of the Industrial School
"with the present Superintendent who
"commenced on a salary of Rs 80 as
"Assistant Superintendent The Super-
"intendent will be in immediate charge
"of the Engineering Classes and have
"a general supervision over the Indus-
trial school (the present Technical classes) and
"act also as Secretary to the Managing
"Committee It is with this object
"the Council Resolution of 7th January
"1898 was passed The present propo-
"sal to have two Superintendents with-
"out an officer to exercise general
superintendence over the whole estab-
"lishment does not commend itself to
"Government Moreover the pay as
"sanctioned for the General Superin-
"tendent is Rs 200

The question was again submitted to the 1st Councillor (Officiating Dewan) in connection with the proposal* of the Inspector General to purchase for the Industrial School certain machines belonging to Mr Iyyasawmy Moodeliar of Mysore and the Secretary wrote as follows -

"From what I saw of the Superinten-
"dent when I visited the school with
"the Dewan the other day, I think he
"is as clever as he is enthusiastic
"The Dewan seemed also favorably im-
"pressed with him and his work "wo

* separate file put up

× Sl No 2 of the separate file refd to above.

× (This was on Oct 99 during the time of Dassara)

"controlling heads wont do I am afraid,
'am it does not seem quite fair to
"the Superintendent to place him in
"subordination to a D P W Officer
"In my humble opinion what is wanted
"is a I C E or I C of the rank of
"an Overseer who will take charge of
"the Engineering class and work under
the present Superintendent In these
"days it would not be difficult to get
'a competent man on Rs 60 or 80 for
"this the D P W easily enlists
"B C E's and L C E's on this pa

The 1st Councillor (Officiating Dewan) passed the following orders -

"I am still in favor of carrying
"out the Council Resolution of 7th
"January 1898 which is based on Col
"Lowen's opinion in which the Dewan
"also concurred

The question of the Engineering classes and of the appointment of Mr O'Morris as Superintendent was not finally disposed of

Meanwhile the one years furlough which was granted to Mr Morris expired and the Chief Engineer asked the Inspector General of Education whether Government would sanction the employment of Mr Morris as Head Master (of the Ind School) before his furlough expired The Inspector General referred the matter to Government [illegible]

Sl nr 2 of the separate file putup

SLNO ✕
✕ vide 3708/154 d 11/10/99 from the D of Edn the last reference on the subject

~~to the 1st Councillor (officiating ... 27 Oct 1899)~~

The file was submitted to the Dewan for orders on 31st Oct with the following remarks of the 1st Councillor - * office note d 28/10/99

"Vide Serial No 25 on which the "Dewan expressed his concurrence of "what Col No 1 proposed and in which "I also agree I would now give ef-"fect to Council Resolution (of Janu-"ary 1898 Serial No 29 A) by appoint-"ing Mr Morris if the Dewan agrees"

The file is pending in the D H O when it was got back in connection with the Inspector General's present recommendation for the promotion of Mr I V Sreenivasiengar the ~~present~~ Superintendent of the Industrial School by placing him in Class C II (Rs 210-15/1-300) Please see the Inspector General's letter No 392/18 dated 18th July 1900

These papers regarding the promotion of Mr M V Srinivasangar form a separate file

The above Orders is submitted as per orders of the off Dewan d 31st August 1900

MBS
12/10/00

Noted to Off Dewan
P
P T O. 16/10/00

T. I

13 Pieces
Subs. & Secr.
KK 5/12/00

14873

Subs. & Offg. Dewan.

It was decided in Jan'y 98 that Engineering classes be opened in the Industrial School Nagpore, the pay of the Supt. being fixed at Rs. 200/ (+ page 3)

(+ Refers to the above pieces)

14

The main question for decision is whether the Industrial School and Engineering classes are the basket as separate institutions & placed each in a qualified manager (A & whether both the institutions should be brought under the management of one Supt. who would be in immediate charge of the Engineering classes & have

general supervision 15
over the Industrial
School Classes under
the immediate
charge of an Asst.
Supt. (Mr. Worthen
a B.C.E. or A.C.E.
of the rank of an
Assistant Supt.
in charge of the
Ind. Classes and
work under the
present Supt. (p. 11)

The other questions
for orders are (1) the
proposed drafting of
W. Norris & the Industrial
School with Engl. Classes
and (2) the promotion

Gs No. 3708 of 11 10 09
156
(page 11 of the
press)

16

of the present Supt
of the Industrial
School, W-S. Services
Engineer, as recommended
by the Govt. from Rs. 100
to Class CII 210-15-300

AR 18/10.

392/18 & 18th Oct/00.
inclusion of proceedings

14869/

The 2 To Lum
Secretary not seen
the whole correspondence
from the commencement - Send them
them to Lum for
his return ——

CM
18/10/10

Subd & 2nd Comm
with the entire file.

AR 20/10

21/10/00
424 (Hard)

I think the whole question
may be considered in a
comprehensive manner we
must first get a clear

idea
of what is required
in the present condition
of the country. & what
should be the objects
to be aimed at in instituting
an Industrial School
It has been acknowledged
on all sides that the crying
want of India is diversity
of employment for her population
We should direct our energies
& providing for the
rising generation facilities
for acquiring a knowledge
of the arts & industries
for such the
State affords special
advantages & teaching
young men
the latest methods of working
in such industries. The
School has done good
work so far & the support
it receives deserves
every credit for the
efficient state in
which he maintains
the School But there

18

I don't think there is still a great deal to be done to enlarge the scope of the school both as regards subjects taught & the number of pupils to be trained There is also much to be done in introducing the most improved appliances in each of the branches of industry now taught I do not know if a place cannot be found in the School for instruction in weaving with the improved hand looms employed by so many Europeans I would apprentice a few weaver boys & train them to work with the loom There is a large demand for this both

both for flooring & roofing & if Suitable earth could be had we could start a flourishing industry in this line

I believe - nothing is being done in the direction of glass works. Mysore was once noted for its glass.

Freehand drawing might receive more consideration than I believe it does now

The revision of the whole scheme & placing the industrial training on a wider basis are questions which I am not competent to deal with. I have not before me the original report of the Committee on whose recommendations

90

the present School was started I would suggest the whole subject being submitted to the a Committee of Work and that industrial School ~~should~~ placed on a practical basis. the Such classes who will make use of the Skill acquired in School in earning a livelihood by practising the Art in which they had been trained at the School, ~~should~~ be encouraged & assisted. Should be encouraged & assisted to resort in larger numbers by the offer of Scholarships Pay

On the other hand payment may be demanded from such young men as wish to to perfect themselves

in free handdrawing. I
Sketching & Carving
more as an accomplishment
than with a view
& apply the skill
required as & when
occasion in life

The question immediately
before me is a simple
one The L.S.I. Education
proposes & place the
pupil in the graded
service. I would
recommend his
pay being raised
immediately 5 Rs or
per month! I would
not put him in
the educational service
His case may be treated
separately when the
school is enlarged
as suggested by me
I have dealt

9237 elsewhere with the question of opening an overseers Class & posting another subst to the in charge of it

Draft in accordance with instructions issued 15/1/01

HO Madhavarao
10/1/1901

As the Dewan is shortly expected to resume charge I shall prepare & place before him a scheme for industrial education

10/1/1901

Resubd - if such scheme does not appear to have been submitted

12/1/01

16236 Dy Dewan - 9

Take the Dewan 15/1/01
pressed for it
is ready & in the 21/1/01
meantime & after any opinion
or any of the questions

on the Move for
another of Mr Nathan
Khan —

Whether the proved
Right is qualified
Vide the last note
contemplated for
Comml Rule 97
Sept 1908 and what
he should be allowed
the amount proved
(which was 150 per cent
more 125% more
than the sum on
which he was first
offered His Lordship
doubt on Question
which many will
be raised for consid-
ation when the
final scheme (now
in hand) is before Court —

RJP

17/1/19

770

24

For the Eng Clauses we really require an Opn of the Pub Dept and it will be an acquisition when we have. The Secretary the Govt Scheme prepared & is considered the better If I am right State some time, the Chief Engr may be instructed as per draft put up —

17/1/1901

17/1/1901

Submitted

Rd 19/1/01 17-1-01

955 19/1/1

I have no objection to the draft being issued Remarks on other points I reserve for future occasion

20/1/1901

Vide SC No- 41

Spoke the Secretary & then submitted the papers to the Offg Secretary Chemical

Draft issued Submitted 29/1/1901 20/1/01 1657

45

Note - Read the 29 & that
pending the case
we have received the
our order of the 28th Jan
last letter No 392 of
the 10th July 00 may be
removed from the list
of pending references
31/8/01

Edl. Draft ack. 1/2/01
Drafted
1/2/01

Subd

The entertainment of ~~an~~
a Bachelor of Engineering
on Rs 80-10/1-100 is proposed *
by the committee to give effect
to the order of 28th January 1898
This officer and the present
masonry master will teach
all the subjects required for the
sub overseers class (Please see serial
No 29 for the subjects)

(* in place of Mr & V Nowes)

(These papers form a separate file)

If the present masonry master
is retired and the Bachelor of Engineering
is entertained in his place, the present
plan of teaching some of the Engineering subjects
is to be continued. (Please see Para 75 Page 51 of
Public Instruction for 1899-1900)

The promotion of the present
Supdt of Srinivasagar
is also another subject which
is now renewed
He was recommended
to be placed in the present
class CII (Rs 210 - 15/1 - 300)
(Please see page 12 of the
above precis)
The references are put up

16/8/01

Hrm

(To the 2nd
Councillor)

This matter was
at the Council's meeting
of the Council in connection with the Budget
proposals, but
was
fixed at
Rs 150 rising by
200 by annual
increments of Rs 25-

19/8/01

(He is an officer paid
from a Provincial fund -
He must therefore
stand by himself,
& his inclusion among
the Class of the
Educational Subordinate
Staff is
in the opinion of
Govt undesirable

19/8/01

Read
17 Aug 01

The absence of Inquilabi
Class in the Industrial
School at Mysore was
resolved upon by
the Council so far
back as 7th January
1898 (Vol 20-29) The
delay which has since
occurred in giving
effect to this Resolution
is much to be regretted.
The reinforcement of
Mr Srinivasagar's Class

has removed all the
- cultivi. There would
be two Kutta bul-
ang one that one with be
Mer Kulcivàcengs -
An equally ly ably paid,
or a better paid,
teacher is not required
for the Engineering
Branch. A Bachelor
of Engineering on the
Duty Allowed basis
by the Committee of the
Uttar Dhl - , viz Rs 80 - 10 - 100
seems all that is
wanted - The Pay
is a Quite Sufficient
temptin for a good
man to leave Universe
Here seems no diffi
- culty in securing
For the Sake of
the small saving of
Rs 30, I would not-
Do away with the
Masonry Branch
& thus lower the
Standard of instruction -
of the present men
is not good enough
for the Class we should

128

means let the 2nd
replace him by a
better man - he
have an excellent
hunt (X) may now for
the school with an
extension compound (X)
& wound therefore -
& last the requisite
clapes with the
least practicable
delay - An additional
grant of about a
thousand a year
will all that is required
Please place this
before the Dewan
for favor of early
orders -

(X) Bobrandutto bungalow -

(X) maintained from
L-7-21

(X) The institution
is a good one & must
certainly be made
much more useful
& might easily
than it has hitherto
been - This & the desirability
of forming a training
Committee will receive
my immediate
attention -

C Beauchamp
1918 -

Submitted to the Steward

20/8/1907

1724
-20/8/07

3432

There have been unlike
arrangements in the Second
Committee with a view to
with many parties — Instead
of it being a mere substitution
at a great cost it must be
made a really industrial electrical
School of Arts — & any ample
-cabin necessary maybe extended
of the masonry Master's Head
are maybe appointed temporary
Mr Norris who has retired is
also available & may be consulted
I shall be obliged by the Committee
going over the whole question thoroughly
and face to face with the needs —
If necessary a small committee may
be made we consider the improvements
and the Chairman who knows much
about such schools may be consulted
also If all this can be done early within
a month or so we shall have smelting
really under shown before the winter time
with full powers — The present shaft
existence is useless unless improved — Mr
Lee has shown that the cost for each
Student has exceeded all reasonable limits

1 2 07

(Pitsup herewith)

3/1

20 s 00 2 21 9 01
Mo 5852 2 15 1 02 see also pitsup
(recommended)

30

Mr Standish Lees' memo
and papers connected
therewith

32

Memorandum

for the further development of Industrial and Technical Education in Mysore

Industrial Education

An Industrial School was established in Mysore under Government Proceedings C No 211/32 dated 7th December 1891 and the following is the expenditure to date:-

Year	Expenditure on account of			Total	Income.	Net cost
	Establishment	Contingencies	Scholarships			
1891-92	449	769		1218		1218
1892-93	3127	2221	1166	6514		6514
1893-94	3485	2797	1358	7 40	321	7419
1894-95	3902	3554	1369	8845	665	8180
1895-96	3940	3617	2025	9582	1002	8580
1896-97	4406	8349	2363	15118	1856	13262
1897-98	4531	5077	2819	12427	1610	10817
1898-99	5055	7098	2470	14623	1424	13199
1899-00	4897	4922	2141	11960	2419	9541
1900-01	5527	940	2350	8817	1681	7136
	39319	39344	18081	96744	10878	85866

2 Fifty students have passed in various subjects the Madras Technical Examination -(Statement A) and 47

of

of them are earning their livelihood by professional or industrial employment (Statement B)

Forty one students completed the full course of 3 years but passed no examination,(Statement C) The average cost of each student is, therefore, Rupees 944 which contrasts unfavourably with the cost in other institutions

Art Colleges	Rupees-	305/-
Govt High Schools	"	43/-
English Middle Schools		8/-
Vernacular Middle Schools	"	7/-

3 Out of a total number of students borne on the Rolls since the starting of the School, only 91, as shewn above, have benefited by the instruction This School being a departure from the purely intellectual education to which the people have been familiar for long years, it was considered necessary to offer free scholarships to attract attendance but experience has established the fact that indigent youths, without any intention of earning a living by trades taught them, seek admission for the sake of the scholarship another detriment to the popularity and success of the school has been inefficient instruction and insufficient

sufficient work-shop appliances In the proposals now submitted, scholarships,-except in cases of the depressed artisan classes,- will be restricted to promising youths promoted to the Upper or Technical School, and, an efficient staff of Instructors, on increased salaries, assisted by skilled working artisans will be provided A fee will be imposed on ordinary students Provision will also be made for night-classes for working machanics, where they will be brought into touch with the most improved methods of the day in other countries so as to keep them in the front rank of their respective callings

4 Since Industrial Education is primarily and essentially the imparting of manual s ill necessary to form the handicraftsman, which can be carried on successfully only in a well equipped manufacturing shop, where the students could see good work done by skilled workmen and are taught to do such work themselves, a workshop with recent labour saving machines of Europe and America is provided

5 To further stimulate Industrial and Commerical Education and to disseminate new ideas, museums containing

taining specimens of raw and manufactured products, and models of machinery, are proposed to be established and supplied with manuals and guide books to explain to artisans the features most worthy of notice \ Reading Room with Trade Journals Commercial Newspapers, Price-lists and books, will also be attached to each museum to indicate to producers in what direction profitable markets can be found and to place Capitalists and Merchants in possession of facts as to the existence of products, skilled labour and industries, the development of which would enrich them

6

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:- While there is a multitude of schools for General Education in this State, producing an ever increasing swarm of educated young men, there is but one technical school and that owes its inception to the beneficience of a philanthropist, Rai Bahadur Arcot Parthasarathy Mudaliar Government scholarships are awarded to students for qualifying in the Engineering and Medical Colleges of Madras, and the Forest School at Dehradoon; but, these are necessarily limited as to numbers Thus, the mass of Matriculates, hungry for

for employment, have no means of qualifying for a profession in their own country, and the consequent discontent and disaffection has a demoralising effect on educated young men, while, with the moral and material progress of Mysore, the home requirements for professional skilled labour is rapidly springing up, with no material to meet the demand and no preparation for such material

7 The Harnessing of the sacred Cauvery, "To whom for countless centuries pious souls have offered ceaseless prayers, but whose sin-absolving waters"- will now, under the gentle guidance of scientific Engineers, shortly send forth eight-thousand H P for the services of man and the enrichment of this State The impetus that this cheap-power, placed within the reach of Capitalists will produce towards the industrial progress of Mysore, can only be measured by the capacity of its people to benefit by it The development of the Upper or Technical School is, therefore, of equal importance with that of the Lower or Practical School, and provision is accordingly made for it in the estimates now submitted

37

8 The various branches of instruction for Practical Schools in the whole State are indicated below, from which a selection can be made so as to concentrate the work-shop practice along the lines of dominant industr of the Districts in which the schools are located

The Power or Practical School -

I Working in wood with

Sub Divisions

(a) Carpenters work
(b) Cabinet work
(c) Inlaying with ivory wood and metal
(d) Scroll sawing and fret saw work
(e) Wood and ivory carving
(f) Toy manufacturing

II Building work

(a) Brick and stone masonry
(b) Plastering
(c) Mosaic setting
(d) Decorative work in plaster

III Working in metal

(a) Iron and steal Forgery turning drilling and fitting

(b)

(b) Brass and Copper Response chasing and engraving

IV (a) Decorative painting
(b) Glass painting and burning, for manufacture of stained glass

V Embroidery

VI Textile manufacture and Tent making

VII Pottery

VIII Wicker and rattan work and straw plaiting

IX Working in stone

X Glass making and working it into Bangles and other domestic articles

XI Lapidary work

THE UPPER OR TECHNICAL SCHOOL -

(1) Painting in water colours and oils, etching and engraving
(2) Principles and practice of building construction and designing ordinary buildings
(3) Surveying and levelling
(4) Plan drawing and estimating
(5) Sculpture

(6) Carving in wood and ivory
(7) Decoration
(8) Cabinet making
(9) Embroidery and fancy needle work
(10) Short hand writing
(11) Type writing
(12) Book keeping
(13) Printing
(14) Lithography

Free-hand drawing to be the basis of all instruction thus, all classes will begin with lessons in design of simple outline decorative work, in curves, and modelling in clay and wax No scholarship will be granted until the pupil can design, has learned to model, and has acquired a knowledge of the tools used in the trade adopted by him

The course of study to be 3 years for the Lower and 2 years for the Upper School-Diplomas and Certificates to be issued on graduation.

For the success of the School the students should work for a definite end, and feel that careers are open to them when they have acquired the art of applying their knowledge- This end will be promoted by Government giving preference among candidates for employment, to those holding the school Diplomas, and also

making

making it a pass port to the much coveted occupation of P W Contractors

The staff of the School at Mysore to consist of :-

Head master	Rs 200
to rise to 400	
Clerk and Cashier	Rs 35
Stationary and Contingencies	Rs. 15.
Curator for Museum	Rs 20
One head peon Rs 8 and two peons at Rs 7/each	Rs 22.
Total Rupees	292.

Upper or Technical School:-

Head master (provided above)	
Surveying and Drawing Master (plans)	Rs 100
Sculptor	Rs. 50.
Carver	Rs 50
Cabinet maker	Rs. 50
Embroiderer	Rs 25.
Short-hand and Type-Writing	Rs 35
Lithographer and Printer	Rs 50
50 Scholarships at 6 Rs per mensem	Rs 300
Total	Rs 600

Lower or Practical School:-

Superintendent(to work under Head master of Upper Scho l)	Rs 150

Free

carried over

L.O

Brought forward Rs 150

Free hand drawing master Rs 50

10 Instructors- Salary according to qualifications Rs 250

10 killed artisans to work with students at Rs 20 each average Rs 200

Raw material Fuel &c/ Rs 300

Store keeper Rs 25

50 Scholarships at 3 Rupees each Rs 150.

Total Rs 1175

Night School

Lamps and attendents Rs 25

Note:- The above are maximum salaries and only such hands are to be engaged as there may be classes to instruct A class to consist of not less than 10 students

Reading Room -

Trade and Commercial Journals News-papers and Books Rs 50

Attendence &c Rs 10

Total Rs 60

Grants

Industrial

41

Industrial Museum	Rs 5,000
Tools and Plant	Rs 5,000
Books and Lessons	Rs 500
Additional furniture to be made up in the School	Rs 500
Total	Rs 11000

The total of the Upper School when fully developed will be

912 per month x 12=	Rs 10944
--Do--Lower School Rs 1125 per month x 12=	Rs 13500
Night School at 25 x12=	300
Reading room 60 Rs per month x 12=	Rs 720
Grand total per annum	Rs 25464
or say	Rs 25,000

Against the current early average of	Rs 12000
Total of Grants at the start	Rs 11000
Grand total	36000

The considerations that have induced the selection of the subjects to be taught, and the trades to be followed, at the school at Mysore briefly stated are -

Upper

Upper or Technical School -

1 Painting in water colors and oils etching and engraving

The first of these is proposed in the interest of the Chitragars, whose craft is dying out from want of the infusion of Western Art into their work They are an intelligent people and have heridity in their favour

2,3 and 4:- These subjects are for training Lower Subordinates for Public Works, Tank Inspectors, Municipal work Superintendents, Surveyors, Draftsmen and Estimates The demand for these posts is large and is now met, to a limited extent, from Dr Arcot Arainswamy Mudaliar's Technical School, and the remainder are recruited from outside the State, while there are hundreds of local young men of fair education in great pecuniary straits for want of employment

5,6 and 7 - Sculpture, wood carving and decoration - The work now in execution at the Palace affords a good opportunity for training superior men in these directions, and the examples in the new Palace will create a demand for this class of work elsewhere The adoption of carvings

carvings to cabinet work will create a new field for employment

8, Cabinet work:- Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are now usually resorted to for furniture, while the Mysore carpenter and cabinet maker is an excellent work man, and only wants instruction as to forms and ornaments to turn out excellent work

9, Embroidery and fancy needle work - There is a great future for this work in India The coronation robes for the Queen-Empress are to be of Indian work, whose example will be followed by the fashionable world There are a number of intelligent Brahmin ladies who would become excellent workers in this direction The exhibits of embroidery and needle-work in the Calcutta Exhibition, from Bengali and Parsi ladies were marvellously attractive

10,11 and 12: Short hand Writing Type writing and Book keeping - Very necessary qualifications to earn a livelihood

13 and 14 Printing and Lithographing - Can be inexpensively taught at the Branch Government Press at Mysore

The Lower Practical School:-

Class I The subjects under this class call for no special remarks with the exception of Toy

manufacturing

manufacturing There are skilled workmen, with real capabilities for this work, whose abilities are kept in obscurity for want of opportunity, since the demand is very limited because the market for their wares is reached through middle men It is proposed to give this industry further development through the Industrial School

In Class IV(b) glass painting and burning:- This is a simple process and well adapted for boys It was successfully carried on under a shed for the marriage pavilion, with imported labor. Being comparatively cheap there will be a local demand if skilled labor was available

Class XI Lapidary or - This, like the former, is also a very industry for Kaira It is carried on with great profit in Cambay and Patan by Mahomedans, and as this class is in great destitution in Kaira, instruction in this trade is proposed specially for their benifit The Cambay Geologist was consulted and the correspondence is attached

The following extract from a speech by Mr Bhownagere, the Parsi Member of Parliament, shows forcibly the importance of Industrial Education to India's prosperity -

"If

455

"If India will manufacture and skilfully manipulate the materials She has, her poverty would be lessened and national wealth would be increased x x x x
We want thorough well planned activity we must <u>begin with our Schools</u> and create a <u>desire</u> in the youthful mind <u>for the pursuit</u> of <u>Indian industries</u>
This is the first step"-

A printed copy of the former memo on the Establishment of an Industrial School at Mysore is attached for ready reference

Sd Standish Lee
Superintending Engineer
Sanitary Works

Bangalore
25-11-1901

46

Memorandum

for the further development of Industrial and Technical Education in Mysore

Industrial Education

...on Industrial School was sta-
-blished in Mysore under Government Order
No. $\frac{211}{32}$ dated 7th March 1891 and the fol-
-lowing is the expenditure to date:—

Year	Expenditure on account of			Total	Income	Net cost
	Establishment	contingencies	Scholarships			
1891-92	449	769	-	1218		1218
1892-93	3127	2221	1166	6514	"	6514
1893-94	3455	2797	1358	7640	221	7419
1894-95	3902	3554	1389	8845	665	8180
1895-96	3940	3617	2025	9582	1002	8,580
1896-97	4406	8349	2363	15,118	1856	13,262
1897-98	4531	5077	2819	12427	1610	10,817
1898-99	5055	7095	2470	14623	1424	13,199
1899-00	4897	4422	2141	11,960	2419	9541
1900-01	5527	940	2350	8,817	1681	7136
	39,319	39344	18081	96,744	10878	85866

2 Fifty students have passed in various subjects the Madras Technical Examination. — Statement A) and 47 of them are earning their livelihood by professional or industrial employment (Statement B).

Forty one Students completed the full course of 3 years but passed no Examination, (Statement C). The average cost of each Student is, therefore, Rupees 944 which contrasts unfavorably with the cost in other institutions.

Art colleges — Rupees — 305/-
Govt High Schools — " — 43/-
English Middle Schools — " — 9/-
Vernacular Middle Schools — " — 7/-

3 Out of a total number of Students borne on the Rolls since the Starting of the School, only 91, as shown above, have benefited by the instruction. This School among a darkness from the purely intellectual education to which the people have been familiar for long years, it was considered

naccessary to offer Scholarships to attract attendance, but experience has established the fact that in digent youths, without any intention of learning a trade taught them, seek admission for the sake of the Scholarship. Another difficulty to the prosperity and success of the School is low, insignificant instruction and insignificant work-shop appliances. In the proposals now submitted, Scholarships, except in cases of the diligent artisan classes, will be restricted to promising youths promoted to the higher or Technical School, and, an efficient Staff of Instructors on increased Salaries, mostly by skilled workmen, Artisans will be provided. Offices will be imposed on ordinary Students. Provision will also be made for night classes for workmen, Mechanics, whereby they will be brought into touch a

most improved methods of the day in other
countries so as to keep them in the front
rank of their respective callings.

4. Such Industrial education is
primarily and essentially the imparting of
manual skill necessary to form the
handicraftsman, which can be carried
on successfully only in a well equipped
manufacturing shop, where the students
could see good work done by skilled
workmen and are taught to do such
work themselves, a workshop with recent
labor saving machines of Europe and
America is provided.

5. To further stimulate Industrial
education and to disseminate
and Commercial new ideas, Museums con-
-taining specimens of raw and manufactured
products, and models of machinery are proposed to be
established and supplied with manuals
and guide books to explain to artesans

the students most worthy of other A Reading room with Trade Journals, Commercial News-papers, Price-lists and books, will also be attached to each Museum to indicate to producers in what direction profitable markets can be found, and to give Catalogues and information in regard to the qualities of products, skilled labour and industries the development of which would benefit them.

3 Technical Education - While there are a multitude of Schools for general Education in this State, producing an ever increasing swarm of Educated young men, there is but one Technical School and that owes its existence to the benevolence of a private individual, Rev. Aluadai Chetty Ramaswamy Mudhar

Government Scholarships are

to students for qualifying in the Engineering and Medical Colleges of Madras, and the Forest School at Dehra Doon, but, these are necessarily limited as to numbers. Thus, the mass of matriculates, hungry for employment, have no means of qualifying for a profession in their own Country, and the consequent discontent and dis-affection has a demoralising effect on educated young men, which, with the moral and material progress of My Sons, the home requirements for professional Skilled labour is rapidly springing up, with no material to meet the demand and no preparation for such material.

7 The harrassing of the Sacred Cauvery," to whom for countless Centuries pious Sons have offered Grateful prayers, but whose Sin-absolving waters" will now,

under

under the gentle guidance of Secretaries
Engineers, Chemists, Land Agents &c for the
Servants of mine and the Government of this
State the writers that the Chair power,
placed within the reach of Capitalists, will
produce towards the industrial progress
of this State, can only be measured by the
Capacity, or otherwise to benefit by it.
The development of our Resources & Technical
Schools is, therefore, of equal importance
with that of the Lower or Practical School,
and provision is accordingly made for both
in the Estimates now Submitted.

8 The various Branches of instruction
for Practical Schools in the whole State
are undecided terms, upon which a Selection
can be made so as to Concentrate the
work-shop - teaching among the masses -
Government, Inventors of the Districts

where the Schools are located.

The Lower or Practical School -

I Working in wood with Sub Divisions

(a) Carpenters work
(b) Cabinet work
(c) Inlaying with ivory wood and metal
(d) Scroll sawing and fret saw work.
(e) Wood & ivory carving.
(f) Toy manufacturing

II Building work -

(a) Brick and Stone masonry
(b) Plastering
(c) Mosaic setting.
(d) Decorative work in plasters.

III Working in metal -

(a) Iron and Steel Forgery, turning drilling and fitting..
(b) Brass and Copper Raising chasing and engraving..

IV

S 4

IV (a) Decorative painting

(b) Glass painting and staining for manufactures, Stained glass

V Embroidery

VI Textile manufacture and dyeing

VII Pottery

VIII Wicker and rattan work and straw plaiting.

IX Working in Stone

X Glass working and working in Bamboo and other domestic articles.

XI Laundry work

In Lyceum or Technical School -

(1) Painting in water colors and Etching and engraving

(2) Principles and practice of building Construction and designing ordinary buildings.

55

(3) Surveying and Levelling.
(5) (4) Sculpture
(6) (5) Carving in wood and ivory.
(8) (6) Cabinet making.
(9) (7) Embroidery and fancy needle work
(7) (8) Decoration.
(10) (9) Short hand writing.
(11) (10) Type writing
(13) (11) Printing
(12) (12) Book Keeping
(14) (13) Lithography.
(4) (14) Plan drawing and Estimating.

Free-hand drawing to be the basis of all instruction; thus, all classes will begin with lessons in design & simple outline decorative work in curves, and modelling in clay and wax. No Scholar-ship will be granted until the pupil can design, has learned to model, and has acquired a knowledge of the tools

used in the grade adopted by them.

The Course of Study to be 3 years for the Lower and 2 years for the Upper School - Diplomas and certificates to be issued on graduation.

For the success of the School the Students should work on a Permanent and part that Carers can plan to them when they have received the daily appointments than Knowledge - Diplomas will be promoted by Government giving preference among Candidates for employment to those holding the School Diplomas, and also making it a pass-port to the much coveted occupation of P W Contractors

The Staff of the School at any time to consist of:—

	Rs
Head master	200
to rise to	400
Clerk and Cashier	35
Stationery and Contingencies	15

Carried over 2[illegible]

57

Brought Forward Rs 250

Curator Govt Museum Rs ——— 20

1 Head Peon Rs 8/, and 2 Peons @ Rs 7/- each } — 22

Total Rupees 292

Upper or Technical School:—

Head master (provided above)

Surveying and Drawing master (Hons) } Rs — 100.

Sculptor ——— Rs — 50

Carver ——— Rs — 50

Cabinet maker ——— Rs — 50

Embroiderer ——— Rs — 35

Short-hand and Type writing Rs — 35

Lithographer and Printer — Rs — 50

50 Scholarships @ 5 Rs per mensem. } Rs — 250

Total Rupees — 620

Lower Practical School:—

Superintendent (to work under Head master of Upper School) } Rs — 150

Free hand drawing master — Rs. — 50

Carried over — 200

58

Brought Forward Rs 200

10 Instructors - Salary, recording & communications — } Rs 250.

10 Skilled artisans to work with Students @ 20 Rs Each monthly — " — 200

Raw material Fuel &c — " — 300

Storekeeper — " — 25

50 Scholarships @ 3 Rupees — 150

Total Rupees 1125

Night School -

Lamps and attendants - Rs — 25

Note — The above are maximum Salaries and only such hands are to be engaged as there may be classes to instruct & as consist of not less than 10 Students.

Reading Room -

Trade and Commercial Journals News papers and Books Rupees — 50

attendance &c — " — 10

Total Rupees — 60

Grants

50

Industrial Museum Rupees ——— 5,000

Tools and Plant ——— 〃 ——— 5,000

Books and Lessons ——— 〃 ——— 500

Additional furniture to be made use in the School ——— 〃 ——— 500

Total Rupees 11,000

The total of the Teacher School when fully developed will be Rupees 912 per month

× 12 = Rupees 10,944

Do. Lower School Rupees 1125 per month × 12 = ——— Rupees 13,501

Night School @ 25 × 12 = ——— 〃 ——— 300

Reading room 60 Rs per month

× 12 = ——— 〃 ——— 720

Grand Total per annum. 25,464

or Say Rupees 25,000.

Against the current yearly average of Rs 12,000

Total of Grants at the Start – Rupees 11,000

Grand Total Rs – 36,000

The Considerations that have induced the Selection of the Subjects to be taught, and the trades to be followed at the

(6)

the School at present eight states are.—

Civil or Technical School—

Training in water colors models
sketching and drawing

In most of these we perceive in the interest of the Entrepreneurs, whose capital is employed and the want of the employment of Western Arts into their work. They are an intelligent people and have hereditary in their favor

2, 3 and 4:— These subjects are for training Power Substructures for Public Works, Land Inspectors & Engineers Superintendents Surveyors, Draftsmen and Estimators The demand for these posts is large and is now met, the limited supply from the most Roman Swamp & Soldiers Technical School, and the remainder are recruited from outside the State while there are hundreds of local young men of fair Education in your premises (1.c.)

want of employment. 61

5, 6 and 7:- Sculpture, wood carving, and decoration:- The work now under-taken at the Palaces affords a good opportunity for training Indian men on these directions, and the examples in the new Palaces will create a demand for this class of work elsewhere. The adaptation of Carving to Cabinet work will create a new field for employment.

8: Cabinet work:- Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras are now usually resorted to for furniture, while the Ivy Sona Carpenter and Cabinet maker is an excellent workman, and only wants instruction as to forms and ornaments to turn out excellent work.

9 Embroidery and fancy needle work - There is a great future for this work in India. The Coronation robes for the Queen Empress are to be of Indian work, whose example will be followed by the fashionable world. There are

a

a number of intelligent Brahmin ladies who would become excellent workers in this direction. The Exhibits of Embroidery and needle work in the Calcutta Exhibition, from Bengalee and Parsee ladies were marvellously attractive

10, 11 & 12 Shorthand writing, Typewriting and Bookkeeping - The necessary qualifications to earn a livelihood.

13 and 14 Printing and Lithographing - Can be very pleasantly taught at the Branch Government Press at Ally.

The Lower Practical School -

Class I The subjects under this class call for no special remarks with the exception of toy manufacturing. There are skilled workmen, with great capabilities for this work whose abilities are kept in obscurity for want of opportunity, since the demand is so limited because the market for their wares

is reached through mud & mire. It is proposed to give this industry further development through the Industrial School.

In Class IV (b) Glass painting and staining. — This is a simple process and well adapted for boys. It was successfully carried on — under a shed, for the Marriage Pavilion, with imported labour. Being comparatively cheap there will be a local demand if skilled labour was available.

Class XI Lapidary work: — This, like the former, is also a new industry for the Soc. It is carried on with great profit, in Jubbulpore and Jaypore, by Mahomedans, and as this class is in great distribution in the Soc. instruction in this trade is proposed specially for them benefit. Mr Smeaton, the Geologist, was consulted & the correspondence is attached.

The following extract from a a speech by Mr. Bhownaggree, the Parsee member of Parliament, shows forcibly

P.T.O.

the importance of Industrial education to India just now —

"If India will manufacture and distribute the materials she has, her poverty would be changed and national wealth would be increased ×××

Her want of strength will demand activity, she must buy in both our Schools and counteract in the South, and mind for the present of Indian industries. It is in the South"—

I enclosed copy of the memorandum on the Industrial School at Coimbatore Coimbatore by Dr Short as attached for ready reference.

Superintending Engineer
Sanitary Works

Statement A

Industrial School Mysore

Details showing the number of Students, who have passed the Madras Technical Examinations from establishment of the School to 1900/01

Year	No. of Students passed	Tests	Passes by Subjects: One Subject	Two Subjects	Three Subjects	Four Subjects	Five subjects
1895	1	1 in C	1		-		-
1896	4	3 in C, 1 in D 1 in D B EtR, & M 1 in D E 2 in S	12	1		1	
1897	18	1 in C 3 in D 4 in S 1 in D B EtR S & M, 2 in E & R, M 1 in M, 1 in D S & M, 1 in C D, 1 in D B S, 1 in D P	11	4	2	-	1
1898	5	1 in C 1 in D 1 in E M 1 in D EtR, S, M 1 in D B EtR S,	2	1	-	2	-
1899	4	1 in M 1 in D P 1 in EtR S 1 in EtR S, M	1	2	1	-	-
1900	6	3 in D 1 in M 1 in D M 1 in B EtR S	4	1	1		-
1901	2	1 in EtR, 1 in EtR M	1	1			
Total	50	Total	32	10	4	3	1

Note -

C denotes Carpentry — S denotes Surveying & Levelling
D " Drawing — M " Measurement
B " Building materials — S " Smithy work
EtR " Earthwork & Roadmaking — P " Painting

Dy. Director of Industrial & Technical Education
Vocational School Mysore

Statement C 67

Industrial School Mysore

Statement of Students, who completed their Course, but did not pass any Technical Examination from 1891/26 1900.

Subjects	No of passed Students
Masonry Class	4
Carpentry	13
Rattan work	13
Black Smith	9
Pottery	2
Total	41

Appendix C

Abstract

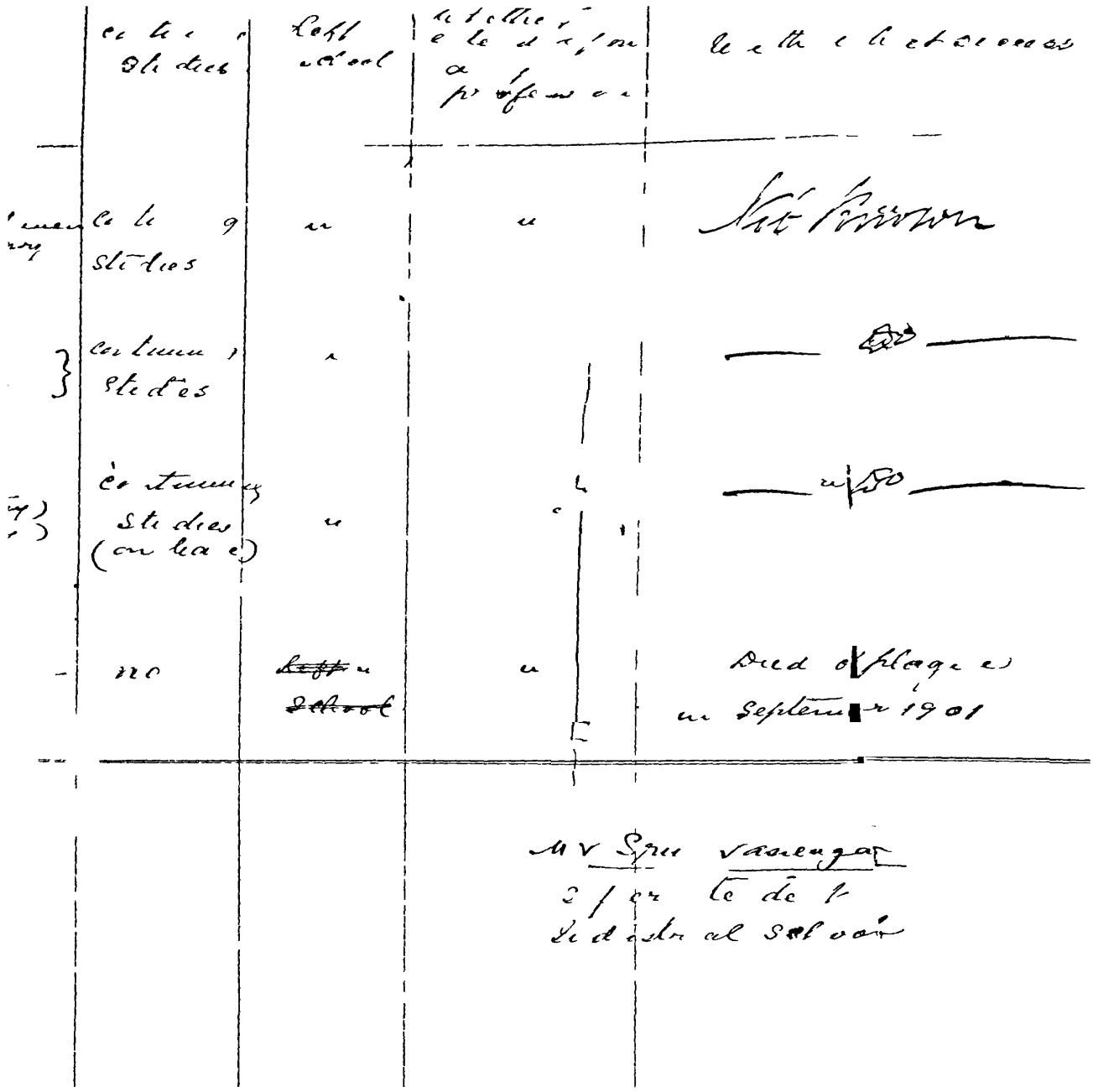
Please abstract this information from the yearly reports of the Industrial School for Negroes at Manassas.

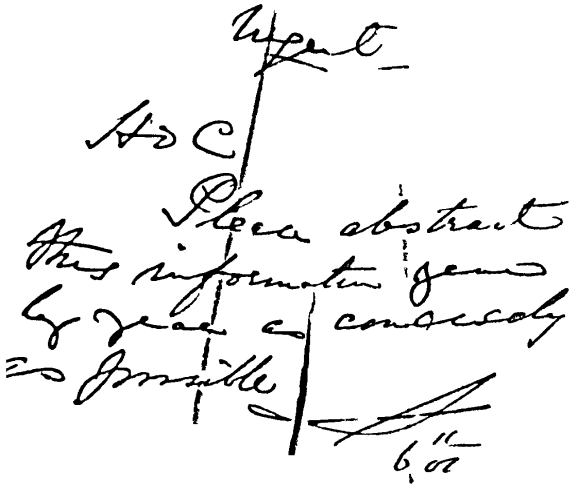
Statement B

Industrial School for Negroes at Manassas

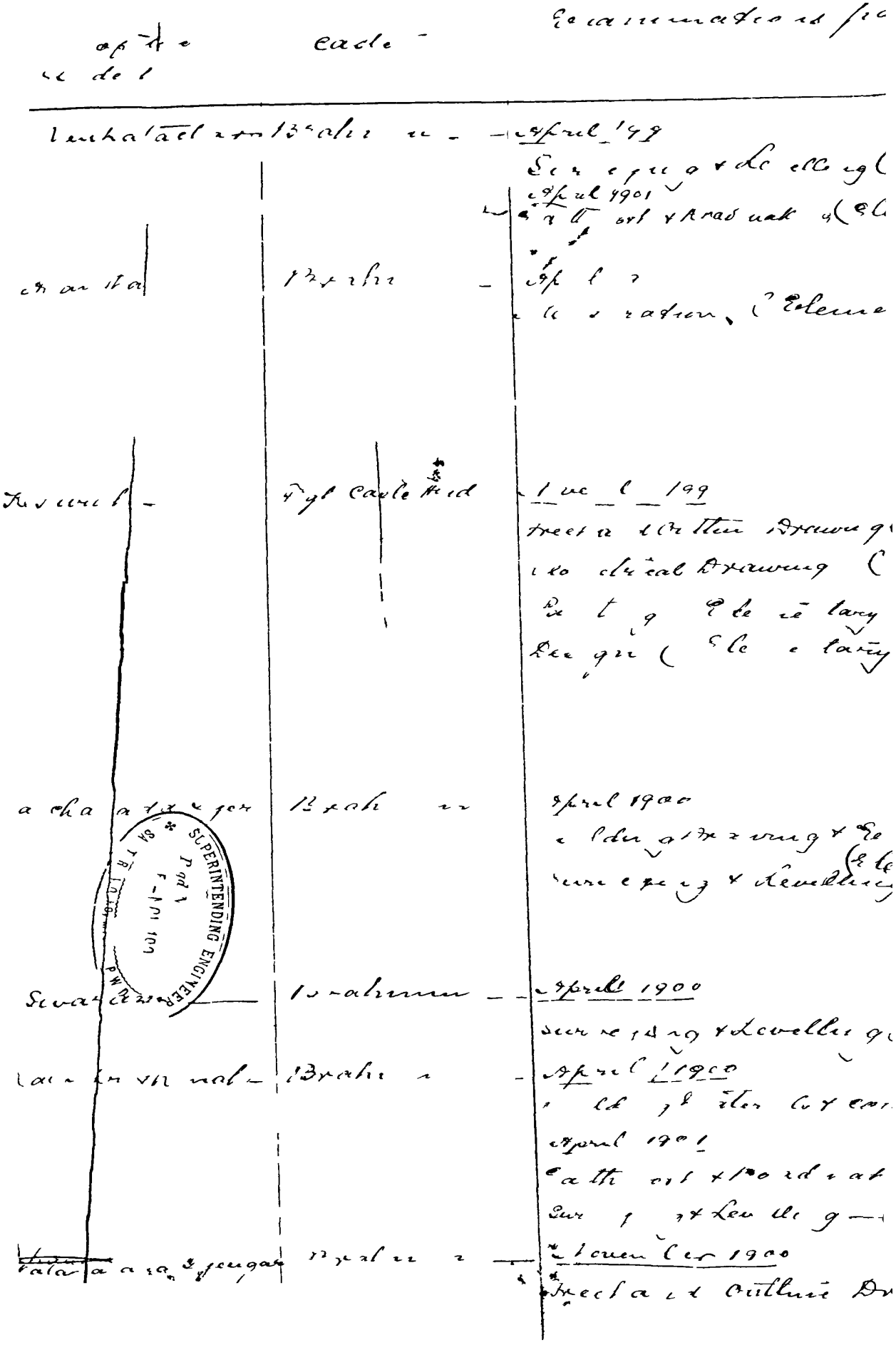
No	Name of the student	Caste	Examination passed
47	T A Veeraraghavan	Mudaliyar	November 1900 Freehand Outline Drawing (
48	M R Govindarajulu Naidu	Naidu	November 1900 Freehand Outline Drawing (Elementary
49	K Ramamma	Brahmin	April 1901 Earthworks & Roadmaking (Elementary) Mensuration (Elementary)
50	Aji Venkatachar	Brahmin	April 1901 Earthworks & Roadmaking (Elementary

Mysore
2-11-1901 } Asst

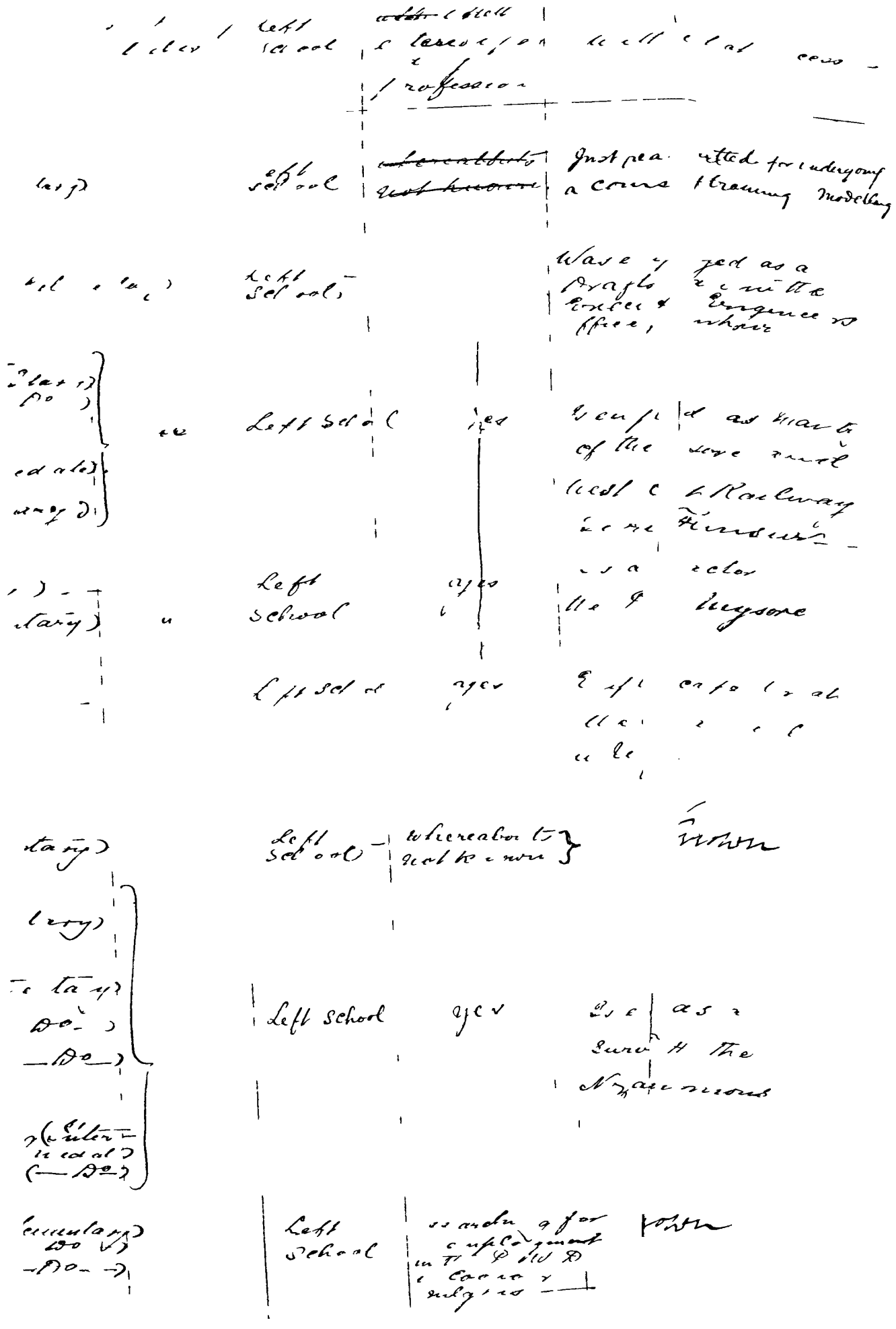




Statement B
Industrial Schools Report



	Name of the student	caste	Examination, &c.
32	B Srinivasa Row	Brahmin	November 1900 Freehand & outline Drawing (
33	Vedanayagam	Native Christian	November 1900 Freehand outline Exam
34	Narayana Row	Brahmin	April 1898 Building Drawing & Estim Earthwork & Roadmaking April 1898 Surveying & Levelling (Enumeration (Elem
35	Ramayee Row	Mahratta	April 1898 Enumeration (Elemen April 1898 Surveying & Levelling (El
36	Muhamed Hussain	Mahomedan	April 1898 Curvelinear (Elementary
37	Elijah	Native Christian	November 1898 Geometrical Drawing (El
38	M C Srinivasayyar	Brahmin	November 1898 Geometrical Drawing (Ele April 1898 Earthwork & Roadmaking (Surveying & Levelling (Building Drawing & Estimate April ~~1898~~ 1900 Building Drawing & Estim Building Materials & Con
39	Venkataya Iyer	Brahmin	April 1898 Earthwork & Roadmaking Surveying & Levelling Enumeration —



...ract -	...continued ... studies	left school	whether entered upon ... profession	... well ... at school
...ole ...ntary) ...ntary)	...	left school	yes	Is employed as a Saloon keeper ... & Caravanserai Saloon
...ary) —	—	Left School	yes	Was employed as a temporary waiter in the Palace Hotel ... May one of ... continued his studies in the A.N.'s school ... ye...
...termediate) class — ... class — ... class — ... class —		left school ... was ... to ... address school of ... girls until ... Special Scholarship ... from ... Saloon ... Hotel ... course ...	yes	Is employed as temporary ... attendant ... in the Saloon Department ...
...mal ...ntary) ...terme... ...diate)	...	Left School	yes	Was employed ... as ... by Messrs ... at the French Rocks ... ...
...uated	... continued ...	"	"	Prot-Examined
...ntary) ...ntary) ...ntermediate)	continued ... studies	"	"	——— Do ———
...y)	continued ... studies			——— Do ———

Statement of the Number of Students ~~in each Class in the School~~ during the year 1895 & 1896

Name of the Student	Caste	Examinations passed
K Vankalachar	Brahmin	April 195 Carpentry (Elementary & I class + 2nd in Rank in Presidency
Bhuramah	Ohtaliga	April 1896 carpentry (Elementary)
J Rozario	Native christian	April/96 carpentry, Elem April/98 carpentry (Inter I cl November/98 Cabinet ma (Elementary
Chinnamoomah	Acharry	April/96 Carpentry (E
C J Parthasarathy	Mudaliyar	April/96 Building Materials & constr November/96 Freehand outline Drawi Geometrical Drawing & Ele April/97 Building Drawing & Estim Mensuration (Elemen November/97 (Design) April/99 Practical, Plane & Solid Geom Earthwork & Roadmaking
M J Rayagopal	Pillay	November/96 Freehand outline Drawi April/97 Building Materials & Const November/97 Freehand outline Drawing Geometrical Drawing

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER SANITARY WORKS MYSORE & COORG Prod No 1 NOV 1897

	Name of the Student	Caste	Examinations passed —
	U S Rajagopal (continued)	Pillay —	April 98 Building Drawing + Estimate Earthwork + Roadmaking — Surveying + Levelling —
	A Narayanasamy Mudali —	Mudali —	November 96 Freehand outline Dr November 98 Design (Elementary)
	Rayavelu —	Mudali —	November 96 Freehand outline Drawing (Elementary
9	Samasubbiah —	Brahmin —	November 96 — Freehand outline Drawi April 97 Practical, Plane + solid Mensuration —
10	Venkala —	Gollar —	November 96 Freehand outline Drawing (Elementary)
11	Madhavaraya —	Mudali —	November 96 Freehand outline Drawing
12	Charles Rozario —	Native christian	November 96 Geometrical Drawing (November 98 Freehand outline Draw Geometrical Drawing
13	Ramakrishna —	Brahmin —	November 96 Geometrical Drawing (Blacksmiths work (
14	Fazlee Saib —	Muhammedan	November 96 Blacksmiths work
15	Mohamed Ghouse —	Muhammedan —	November 96 Blacksmiths work(

Continuing studies	Left School	whether entered upon any profession	Death was a
ng (Elementary) (Elementary) — Do —	"	"	Dead of fever in November 198
ning (Ele) — —	Continuing studies —	"	
— — —	Left school	ayes	Is employed as draftsm in the Executive Engineer ~~Mysore Division~~ office Palace Division — Mysore
y (Elementary) Geometry) (&) (Elementary)	Left School	"	~~Is employed as Teacher in the Nand School Mysore~~
— —	Left School	ayes	~~Died~~ Was working as a carpenter in the town & died of Pla in 1900
lementary)	Left School	ayes	~~Was~~ Was employed as a Draf in the Chief Engineers Of ~~& was transferred~~ Bangal ~~was transferred~~ as Assistant Ch Channel manager in the Mysore Divn
ementary) y (— Do — Intermediate)	Left School	ayes	Is employed as Surveyor in the Mysore city Muni -pality
ementary) — Do —	Was discharged from the School for misconduct	yes	Was working and was K Papparam making locks cas etc and had an e -ment in the Turf of Balagola Water and died lately in
Elementary)	— do — Was discharged from the School —	ayes	Is working as P -Smith in the Te
lementary)	Left School	yes	Was working Blacksmith town & died plague in 190

Serial No	Name of the Student	Caste	Examinations passed —
6	M S Rajagopal (continued)	Pillay —	April 198 Building Drawing + Estc Earthwork + Roadmaking Surveying + Levelling -
7	C. S Narayanasamy Mudali —	Mudali —	November 196 Freehand outline November 198 Design (Element
8	Jayavelu —	Mudali —	November 196 Freehand outline Drawing (Elem
9	Samasubbiah —	Brahmin —	November 196 - Freehand outline D April 197 Practical, Plane + S Mensuration —
10	Venkaiah —	Gollar —	November 196 Freehand outlin Drawing (Elemen
11	Madhavaraya	Mudali —	November 196 Freehand outline Dra
12	Charles Rozario —	Native christian	November 196 Geometrical Drawi November 198 Freehand outline Geometrical D-a
13	Ramakrishna —	Brahmin —	November 196 Geometrical Drawi Blacksmiths wo
14	Fayder Saib —	Muhammedan	November 196 Blacksmiths w
15	Mahamed Ghouse —	Muhammedan	November 196 Blacksmiths w

		Continuing studies	Left School	whether entered upon any profession	Cause of death
ing (Elementary) (Elementary) —(— Do —)	do	"	"	"	Died of fever in December 1898
aming (Ele) —	Continuing studies —	"		"	"
—			left school	ayes	As employed as draft in the Executive Engineer office Palace Durbar — Mysore
ng (Elementary) Geometry) (&) —(Elementary)	"		left School	"	Is at present in the Normal School Mysore
— —	"		Left School	ayes	Was working as a carpenter in the town & died of Plag in 1900
lementary)	"		left School	ayes	but Was employed as a draftsman in the Chief Engineers Office transferred Bangalore as Assistant Channel Manager in the Mysore Durbar
lementary) ng (— Do — Intermediate)	"		left School	ayes	Is employed as a Surveyor in the Mysore city Municipality
ementary) — Do —)	"	Was dismissed from the school for misconduct		yes	Was working under one K Papanna in making locks cash chests etc and lived on rent in the Turbine of Balagola Waters Works and died lately in 189
elementary)	"	—do— Was dismissed from the School —		ayes	Is working as Blacksmith in the Town
lementary)	"	Left School		yes	Was working as a Blacksmith in the town & died of plague in 19 0

No.	Name of the Student	Caste	Examinations passed
16	Mr Seshachar	Brahmin	April 197 Building Drawing & Estim Mensuration (Elementa November 197 Geometrical Drawing (Freehand Outline Drawi April 198 Building materials & Const Earthworks & Roadmaking Surveying & Levelling
17	Venkatâ Krishnamma-char	Brahmin	April 197 Mensuration (Elementa April 198 Earthworks & Roadmaking Building Materials & Const
18	Sannyasiengar	Brahmin	April 197 Mensuration (Eleme
19	Mr Ramiah	High Caste Other Hindu	April 197 Mensuration (Elementa April 199 Surveying & Levelling (April 1900 Building Drawing & Estim
20	Puthu Row	Brahmin	April 1901 Earthwork & Roadmaking — April 197 Mensuration (Eleme
21	Ramanatha	Hindu	April 197 Carpentry I class (Ele November 197 Freehand outline Drawi April 1900 Carpentry (—— Su
22	Rungiah	Okkaliga	April 197 Carpentry (Elementary)
23	Sab Jan	Muhammedan	November 197 Blacksmiths work (Ele

	Continuing Studies	Left School	Whether entered upon any profession	With what Success
ting (Elementary)				
) ——				
Elementary)				
(—— Do ——)	no	Left School	yes	Was employed as a Sub Overseer on the Kirkcaldy & Forth Section of the Caledonian Railway & now resides at the Palace Durham Employ
uction (Ele)				
Elementary)				
Elementary)				
) ——				
Elementary)	no	Left School	yes	was a Meat Inspector (Chief Abdroog District) & posted to French Rocks Durham
ary) ——	no	Left School	no	Not known
)				
entary)	Continuing Studies	"	"	Do ——
ting (Elementary)				
(Elementary)				
ry) — —	no	Left School	"	—— Do ——
dary) —	~~Continuing Studies~~	"	"	Was for sometime employed as Carpenter on S.R. Railway Workshop but left the same for continuing Studies in the School
Elementary)	Continuing Studies	"		
ediate)				
——	Continuing Studies	"	"	Not known
dary) ——	"	Left School	"	—— Do ——

No	Name of the student	caste	Exam Examination
24	Chintamani	Native christian	November/97 Blacksmiths work (
25	Muhamed Kazat	Muhamedan	November/97 Blacksmiths work(
26	Basappah	OKKaliga	November/97 Blacksmiths work
27	Savaramayagamm	Native Christian	November/97 Design (Elementa Freehand outline (
28	Rungaraju	Mudaliyar	November/97 Geometrical Drawn April/98 Bulding materials & C (Bulding Drawing April 1900 Surveying & Levell
29	Ponnarungum	Mudaliyar	November/97 Geometrical Drawn
30	M P Vanyappah	Swachar	November/97 Geometrical Draw
31	Abdul Azeez	Muhammadan	November/97 Geometrical Drawn November/98 Freehand outline Dr Design Bauding

Names	continuing studies	Left School	whether entered upon any profession	Where who &c
[illegible]mentary	no	left school	yes	Is working at Palace with Mr Jenkins & sleeps in dormitory at school
[illegible]mentary	no	left school	Is in service with Thomas	Inst. Known
[illegible]mentary	continuing studies		no	—— Do ——
[illegible]	no	left school	no	—— Do ——
[illegible]	no	left School	yes	Is a Sunday scholar at Palace with Defendant
[illegible]	no	left School	yes	as employed as Footman at Brafferton Inn at the Palace Durham Inquire at Inn where about not known is employed in the Execution of Inquiry with other Inquiries relating
[illegible]	no	left School for want of means to continue his studies	no	Inst. Known

left School for want of means to continue his studies & is employed as Errand Boy at Mr Jenkins Grocer Market Place Durham at 3/- per week

D O 1068

OFFICE OF
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE

Bangalore 12 March 1912

Edn:
60 of 1901
66

My dear Mr Sampathayya

I endose a revised estimate of a District Industrial school I do not think the ~~estimate~~ cost can be cut down further much will depend on the Superintendent to make the school as self-sustaining as possible

Yours sincerely
H J Bhabha

I send a copy of Prof Mann's letter on Mr Tata's Institute -

29

Details	Amount	Total	Remarks
Recurring Charges –	Rs		
Machinery & Tools			
1 Drawing Class	60		
2 Carpentry	300		
3 Blacksmiths'	250		
4 Rattan work	50		
5 Sundries	25	685	
Materials			
1 Timber	250		
2 Iron Brass, steel, charcoal &	150		
3 Cane bamboos &c	100		
4 Screws Nails glue hinges &c	50		
5 Sundries	25	575	
Scholarships at Rs 2 each or Rs 40 a month		480	
Contingencies –			
1 Drawing paper pencils &c	50		
2 Sundries	60	110	
Establishment			
1 Carpentry Mastry who will be also Superintendent & drawing master on Rs 40	480		
2 Iron smith – on Rs 20	240		
3 Cane work Mastry on Rs 20	240		
4 Writer & store Keeper on Rs 15	180		
5 One peon on Rs 6 & another on Rs 7	156		
6 2 scavengers at 3 Rs a month	36	1332	
	Total	3182	

Out of the total of Rs 3182 of the annual establishment Rs 1800 should be covered by receipts & the net cost reduced to about Rs 1382

Non recurring charges

Wallace's Lathe & drill	350	
Temporary sheds	250	
Office & school room hire	250	830

It is hoped that in most places one or more rooms free of rent will be available

H. Bhabha
Director

12-3-02

OFFICE OF
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE

Bangl. 13 March 1902

My dear W Ramarasanyan,

Many thanks for kindly letting me see the draft Orders on the Engineering School & the Industrial Schools. The Order on the School of Engineering needs no alteration except one or two immaterial verbal ones. But I find that in para 2 of my letter

No 7623 of 3rd March 1902
on which the order as passed,
the typist has in the tabular
statement placed 'Surveyors'
with 'Sub Overseers' The
Sub-Overseers will form a
class by themselves and
'Surveyors' are to be added
to 'Draughtsmen' to form the
second class As there is
a difference in the rate of
fee, the error may be corrected
In the Order on the Industrial

Schools, You have on par 5
been pleased to make the weaving
Schools 'Audit' from the com
mencement with an initial
grant of Rs 1000 The idea I
think is the under certain conditions
under certain conditions practicable, but
the successful carrying out of
the idea would almost entirely
depend on the energy business
like qualities & ability to procure
capital in the beginning of
The manager In paras 5 & 6
of my letter No 628/208 of 25th January
1902 I indicated the whole should
for about two years be worked

as Government schools with a
budget of their own, & that
after the schools are worked
successfully for two years, they
should thereafter receive an
annual grant of Rs 1200 to
make a schoolmaster understand
the working of the proposed school
and at the same time to enquire
how to find the capital afresh
by which he should work the
school after end of the Government
grant of Rs 100 a month. is
somewhat difficult Perhaps
Sampathumpur at 1856 Ramanapur
may do it But I doubt if
men can be formed in Dodda

OFFICE OF
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE

Dr my dear 190

Ballapur, Chikkanakallu &
Nelakadenur with intelligence
a capital example to undertake
the working of an adult school
Kindly think over the matter
& if you can make the schools
Government institutions
for the first two years, who
ever successfully manages
them will be able from the
third year to secure carry

them or with the aid of
the monthly grant I am
afraid the very idea of a
drawing wheel will be
new in the places named,
& it will be difficult to pro
cure the intelligence enterprise
& capital to work the wheels
at once as aided institutions
Of course I may seek the help
of the Deputy Commissioner If
you will think the wheels
may commence as aided

institutions, I shall try my best to establish them & report what success attends my efforts. The opening of the Wards however must necessarily be delayed, & will be a difficult problem, considering the intelligence of the people to be dealt with.

Yours sincerely

H J Bhabha

R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat	File No	of 191
Serial No		

NOTE—Contn sheet

71.

13/3/02

My dear Sir,

Herewith two receipts for
issue of abkarioual Ms
Bhabha has been there
and generally abkarioues
of them. Mr Jhendra-
-Subbarao Iyer has been
of great help to me in
the Preparation of the Reports

Grant on abkarioations
from L. to Gl Council
Generally come up before

the Council - Your absence
seems quite ample - Within
that orders are issued &
Queen Street [illegible] will
have done something
about suitable site for industrial education
about which a great
deal is being said
every little time, elsewhere

[redacted]

Yours Very Sincerely
C Greenwaney

Read the following papers -

(1) Letter No 6281/208 dated 25th January 1902 from the I Gl in Mysore

(2) Letter No 7715/257 dated 7th March 1902 from the same officer

(3) Letter No 7492/244 dated 1st March 1902 from the same officer

(Print in extenso)

Order thereon -

There are at present seven Industrial Schools in the State, two of which, those at Mysore and Hassan, are maintained by Government, and the rest, at Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore, Melkote and Kolar, are aided institutions Government consider that the time has come to give a further impetus to Industrial education in the State They are not in favor of all the tuition being concentrated in one place, on the contrary, they would prefer that as many places as possible should benefit by the scheme, the cost, on the other hand, being in no place prohibitive or out of proportion to the benefits expected The object in view should be, not the imparting of any ideal or theoretical course of instruction, but

but the teaching of such industries and improved methods as are adapted to meet the present wants of the people, such as carpentry, weaving, silkrearing, ~~glassmaking,~~ ironwork, rattan work, lacquer ~~work~~ work etc , and to turn out a number of pupils every year fully equipped with the means of earning their livelihood

I would omit glass-making. Glassmaking has not as yet had in India yet a fair trial to the European completion

Galpin 1913

3 If such schools are established at approved centres by private persons or bodies, the Government will be glad to contribute liberal grants-in-aid towards the cost of their maintenance The rest of the cost can always be met, if the institutions are managed on business principles, from the proceeds of the articles produced As a first step, it seems desirable to arrange for the establishment of good industrial schools (other than for weaving which will be separately dealt with ~~in the next para~~ infra) at the following places, namely, Chennapatna, Sagar, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Shimoga In a few of these places there appear to ~~ex~~ exist some sort of schools already these should be placed on a proper basis prior to their being recognised as aided or Government institutions; in others such of the leading residents as are likely to be interested should be

be invited to arrange among themselves, if possible, for the opening of industrial schools, prior to such recognition The initial cost should in no case exceed Rs 1000 and the annual cost between Rs 120 & Rs 1500/- and both will be debited to Local Funds General Government approve of the suggestion that, wherever there are carpentry and blacksmiths' classes, the manufacture, among other articles, of cheap country carts, and improved ploughs and other agricultural implements, be insisted on and that a set of such ploughs and implements be supplied as patterns to all industrial schools having such classes, the cost thereof being met from the same Fund as that to which the cost of starting and ~~manufacturing~~ maintaining such schools are chargeable

4 In the case of industries for training in which facilities do not at present exist in the Mysore State, Government will be prepared to award annually from ten to twenty scholarships of Rs 15/- from Rs 20/- each to selected applicants on condition of their undergoing training in the School of Arts, Madras or Bombay or the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, or other institutions where such industries are taught The I G1 is requested

79

requested to submit at an early date definite proposals on the subject The educational qualifications of the applicants should of course be not lower than those which may be a sine qua non to their admission to the institutions concerned

5 In connection with the weaving industry, Mr Bhabha has submitted an interesting communication in which he explains the necessity for introducing and encouraging the application of the fly-shuttle arrangement to native looms and the training of youths in the weaving of various kinds and patterns of cloth on the fly-shuttle looms The Government concur generally in his views, and sanction the establishment of Weaving Schools at Hole-Narsipur, Doddballapur, Chikkanayakanahalli and Molakalmuru to be maintained tentatively for a period of two years These schools ~~will be regarded as Aided Schools, and the Superintendent or Handicrafts will be given a monthly grant, from Local Funds General~~ of ~~Rs.100/-~~ from Local Funds General this being the sum at which Mr. Bhabha estimated the net cost of a well-conducted institution ~~after careful consideration~~ In addition to this grant, a lump sum grant not exceeding Rs 1,000/- ~~a year~~ ~~debitable to the head will be placed at the disposal of such~~ annual expenses, both these items being debited to Local Funds

with a carpentry class attached

will each of them be maintained at a cost not exceeding Rs two thousand (net) per annum, to which should be added

~~each of these institutions~~, the details as to management, supervision and accounting ~~being~~ will be left to the I G1 who will in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, whose sympathy and co-operation he may confidently count upon, settle them in the most satisfactory manner possible

6. The remarks of the Inspector General regarding the formation of Co-operative Societies for the benefit of the weaver communities have much to recommend them and will be referred to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for favor of an early expression of opinion.

7. As regards the proposal to depute a certain number of schoolmasters (say 5) from villages where the occupation of silk-rearing is followed by the rural population, to Mr Tata's experimental farm at Bangalore, to be trained for a period of three months each in improved methods of growing mulberry trees, rearing silkworms and reeling, the Government would prefer that the proposal be tried experimentally in the case of a few selected schoolmasters from the Bangalore District and the results of such training reported upon before definite orders are passed on the scheme The scholarships, etc , proposed for the selected teachers, and

nd the scheme of work prescribed for them, are approved, the extra cost involved being met from P.G.

8 The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs 20/- per mensem, in their order No 13379-80/Ed 271, dated 13th Feby 1902, in aid of the Commercial classes managed by Mr G C Lakshminaranay a at Bangalore This institution is reported to be doing good and useful work and Government are therefore pleased to direct that the grant be given effect to from the 1st January 1902 as recommended The Inspector-General is requested to report in detail the steps to be taken for the development of this institution into an efficient School for teaching shorthand, typewriting, commercial correspondence, commercial geography and banking of the funds and to be given

13/3/02

Secretary

I 7

Read,-

(1) Letter No 7623/252 dated 3rd March 1902 from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore,

(Print in extenso)

ORDER THEREON

Government regret to observe that the various departments of the Mysore Industrial School have not of late been in a very satisfactory state, and that its maintenance involves an amount of expenditure disproportionate to the work turned out

2 Under these circumstances, the Government consider that the efficiency of the institution will be best promoted by confining its Scope to the purely industrial departments, the present masonry class being abolished and a separate Engineering School formed at Mysore for training up pupils as Sub-Overseers, Taluk Mestries, Tank and Work Inspectors, Draughtsmen and Surveyors

3 The Engineering School will be located in a portion of the Industrial School building Its staff will consist, as proposed by the Inspector General of Education, of a Headmaster on Rs 200 per

7671

I am very sorry for the delay which has occurred in dealing with this matter which is of great importance - I have discussed the subject with Mr Bhatia of the II Comptroller - Mr Bhatia went on a tour to Kanara & has only returned - On the whole the proposals now submitted by the II Comptroller as contained in this draft orders are well considered and may be adopted as an experimental measure - Most of the Head Masters are to utilized by the P.W.D. for bridges & other such works - The balance available cannot be better spent than for the purposes of developing industrial and practical Education

77

Subject the proposals should already
the 7th Commissioners favouring me with
his views and opinion at an early
date
6 X 02

R 8/10/02
C52 Please see typewritten
note attached
13/10/1902

per mensem, and two Assistant Masters on Rs 40 rising to Rs 40 by five annual increments, to be appointed as occasion arises for their services The cost of the School, which, as shown in the margin, amounts to Rs 334 per mensem, or Rs 4008 per annum, will be sanctioned as a grant from Local Funds General

4 The classes, rates of fees, age of admission and previous educational qualifications of applicants for admission are approved as recommended by the Inspector General

5 — Mr O V Norris, B C E ,A C E retired Assistant Engineer, Mysore Public Works Dept , is appointed Headmaster of the School

6 Government desire that, in filling up vacancies in the Public Works and Revenue Depts requiring technical knowledge, preference be given, as far as possible, to qualified students passed out of the new Engineering School

7 The Headmaster of the Industrial School is also at present its Hon Secretary Arrangements will be made to relieve him of his duties as Secretary, so that he can devote his whole time and attention to the work of the School as Headmaster It is hoped

hoped that the Industrial School proper, separated from the Engineering School, will, under the new arrangement, show a substantial return for the expenditure incurred and be conducted generally on sound business principles.

C-13/3/02

Secretary

8247 Note E

The 2nd Councillor would seem to treat the subject of Governe-ment orders marked I and II as a matter for disposal in his port fo-lio I do not know if this view is correct However this may be, now that the constitution is charged, I do not know if the matter should not be treated as a scheduled sub-ject and placed before His High-ness for orders A useful scheme like this which has intimate bear-ing upon the wellbeing of His High-ness' subjects should be started with the knowledge and under the auspices of His Highness in the be-ginning of his reign

It was not meant otherwise

I believe it is proposed to print all Dr Bhabha's reports with the Government Proceedings

With reference to draft marked I,

In para 2 the sense will be conveyed better by the following alterations -

" " X X X X X the efficiency of the institution will be best promoted by confining its scope to the purely industrial departments The present masonry class however will be abolished and a separate Engineering school formed, X X "

14/10

8/3/12

In para 3 I would give the Assistart aster Rs 50 to start with We cannot get a proper man for Rs 40 rising to Rs 50 in five annual increments

With reference to draft marked II,

In para 2 would not "theoretical" be better than "ideal"

In para 3 I do not clear -ly make out to what class of Schools the initial cost of Rs 1,000 and an annual cost of between Rs 1,200 and Rs 1,500 applies, whether aided schools or schools managed entirely by Government?

In para 3 after "improv--ed ploughs and other agricultural implements" add "of the European or Japanese pattern suited to the country "

After para 4 I would add "r Bhabha's remarks regarding the introduction of Madura carving on wood, glass painting and burning for manufacture of stained glass, and stone carving on the model of the carving done in the new Palace of His Highness the Maharajah, into the Mysore Industrial School are worthy of note and as suggested by him may be added to the subjects taught in the school when the pre--sent departments of industry have

begin to work satisfactorily "

In para 5 to the clause "with a carpentry class attached" add "in which elementary drawing also will be taught "
This is an improtant item and is referred to in Mr Bhabha's letter and may well be reproduced in the Government order

At the end of the sen--tence in para 5 after "to be main--tained tentatively for a period of 2 years" add a sentence "A depart--ment for dyeing will be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order "
This is an important item and may be lost sight of if not reproduced in the order

Para7- Whether Shekdars under the new scheme may not be a more suit--able agency for disseminating a--mong the rural population informa--tion about improved methods of growing mulberry trees, rearing silkworms and reeling, is a ques--tion worthy of consideration

Para8 - I was not aware of the Govt subsidising a commercial school opened by one Mr G C Lakshminara--rayya at Bangalore This is an im--portant and valuable branch of practical education and it is a

question if a school of this nature should not be started entirely un--der Government management in such an important centre as Bangalore

I may add that an equal--ly important and urgent measure is the appointment of a Drawing aster to each of the Secondary and High Schools in the State The pay, I pre--sure, will be met in the case of these Schools from State Funds

86

Submitted with His Highness

The subject of industrial Education is of vast importance - The enclosed drafts are the outcome of much careful investigation and anxious thought. They have engaged the attention of Government for a considerable time - much light was thrown on the subject by a pamphlet written expressly for Mysore by Mr Visvesvaraya a Native of Mysore and at present Dewan of Baroda

Mr Bhabha went on a visit to Madras, Karur, and Madura and studied the systems adopted in the schools there His reports are full, interesting and instructive As an experimental start and as the first instalment of Works in this direction I recommend that the drafts herewith submitted may be favourably considered - Both the Councillors have agreed with me His Highness is personally aware that at Sangor the people are very keen and a large subscription was promised

21 III 03

87

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja

442

Subject

Nos I x and II

Two drafts of orders proposed to be issued on the Establishment of Industrial School -

Order

541/1403

Draft no I was xput up a year ago , and , as I am informed by a member of the Committee, requires some revision to bring it up to date I understand that it is uncertain whether Mr Norris is now prepared to accept the appointment that it is proposed to confer upon him This had better be placed beyond doubt, or the appointment only may be sanctioned the name of the person to be appointed being left open The statements at the beginning of para 7 do not represent existing facts Mr Jagaonkar has been non Secretary for some months A detailed enquiry has been in progress with regard to the working of the school for some time past & the Committee will I am told be in a position to submit a comprehensive report by June next The first 6 paras of the order may issue, subject to the modification above referred to re Mr Norris, and for para 7 I suggest the substitution of a para asking the Committee to submit as soon as possible a report on the working of the Institution

18

I approve generally of the principles laid down in paras I & 2 of draft no-2 though I am sceptical of the advantage of laying down the principle that industrial schools should pay their own way, when our experience in Mysore shows that this is impracticable, a fact which is further recognised by the promises of grants-in-aid made in the resolution I would modify somewhat the last few lines of para 3, from "insisted on",-- substituting and patterns of such improved implements as have been practically tested and proved to be suitable to local requirements, be supplied to all &c &c"

I am doubtful about para 5, but as it seems unlikely that practical effect will be given to the ideas set forth it may stand, if thought desirable.

I entirely approve of para 6 and trust that the proposed action will have valuable practical results

Sub ect to the small modification suggested, the resolution may issue

KRW
31/3/03

Notes there
& alterations
issue early
WMD
1/IV/03

9848 a 69-266

Edn No 81]

1901-2

From H J Bhabha Esq ma,
The Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To H V Nanjunda Sastry Esq ma,
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Genl & Rev Depts
Bangalore

No 6781
Dated 28
25-1-1902
Received

No of Enclosures

Subject

Submitting proposals for the establishment of Free Weaving schools at Hole Narsipur, Doddaballapur and Chikmagalur shall at an annual cost of Rs 5001 ?

2 [illegible] read after [illegible] para 2 [illegible]

Edn
6-2-1901

submitted to the 2nd Councillor

4/2/1902

A beginning might be made in one of the Places and a grant from L Fd Genl may be given with benefit, I think

Rec'd 4/2

The Question has the usage case of each one silver and dealt with as a Whole in Weaving & Rs 10 for the Bhabha in each district to proceed to the place & stay in the district & shall call for the Papers again when required

5/2/02

Rs 10 sanctioned for one month

25/1 Noted
[illegible]
[illegible]

Urgent

Office of the Inspector General of Education in Mysore

No 6287/208 Bangalore 25th January 1902

From

H J Bhabha Esq M A

Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To

H V Nanjundaiya Esq M A L L

Secretary to the Govern ent of Mysore

Revenue & General Departments Bangalore

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that during my tour in last June I was much struck by the fact that the enterprising Head-master of the Anglo-Vernac lar School at Hole-Narasipur in Hassan District had by his own unaided efforts made one or two fly-shuttle handlooms and was not only making known to the weaver population of the town the uses and advantages of the fly-shuttle arrangement but training a few weaver boys on the fly-shuttle looms in a part of the Branch Taluk School At Doddaballapur I visited many weavers houses and found the fly-shuttle loom in use in only one house At Chicknaikanhally in Tumkur District which is another centre of weaver population I visited many weavers houses but did not find the fly-shuttle loom in use there I was convi ced that the fly-shuttle arrargement would greatly increase the outturn of the loom and increase the earnings of the weavers if the Sowcars who finance or employ the weavers would deal fairly by them

2 Shortly after my return from tour Mr E B Havell Principal Government School of Art, Calcutta delivered a lecture on the Industrial Development of India in which he advocated the introduction of the fly-shuttle into the Indian hand-loom with great enthusiasm His lecture gave rise to much discussion and correspondence which lasted for several months in the newspapers I have been in correspondence with Mr Havell with the Secretary of the Weavues Guild at Sholapore and with Messers Robert Hall & Sons of Bury English hand-looms with the fly-shuttle cost from 8 to 10 £ without any extras and are much too costly for Indian weavers The great thing that is necessary at present to be done is (1) to make known to Weavers the advantages of the use of the fly-shuttle (2) to train young boys in weaving on the fly-shuttle looms various kinds and patterns of cloth and (3) to supply lays and attach them to the country looms in places in which there are hundreds and thousands of country looms at work so as to convert them into fly-shuttle looms A professional weaver will not require more than a month s practice to use with ease the fly-shuttle arrangement A boy learning to weave different kinds of cloth as well as patterns may take two years to be a skilful weaver I have provided in the estimate of the cost of a weaving school appended to this letter scholarships of Rs 2 and 3 the tenure of which will be longer or shorter according to circumstances I have also provided small scholarships for boys learnir merely carpentry and drawing Only so many scholarships will be availed of as may be necessary

3 I consider it of great importance that a small carpen-

carpentry class should be attached to each weaving school From this class the country loors in the same town and surrounding villages will receive the lay of the fly-shuttle and be repaired or adapted It is difficult to get skilful carpenters in the centres of weaver population As it is possible to add the subject of elementary drawing to the carpentry class without increasing the cost I have added the subject The teacher of drawing and carpentry may also teach Elementary d awing in the neighbouring Taluk School

4 I recommend that three weaving schools may be started as early as funds can be spared in Hole-Narasipur Doddaballapur and Chiknaikanhalli When these schools are successfully and economically worked at a small cost some more of similar schools may be opened at other centres like Harihar Davangere Molkalmuru Hosadrug Mandya Malvalli Kikkere Hosaholalu and Melkote I hope that the fly-shuttle loom may in course of time be adapted also to cumbli-weaving by making the lay reed and shuttle larger than for silk and cotton weaving and used in towns in which woollen cloths are woven The weaver population of Mysore is 86 818 according to the Census of 1891

5 It will be seen from the estimates of the cost of a weaving school that the initial expenses will be Rs 785 the annual establishment charges will be Rs 2016 and the cost of materials per year Rs 2200 or roughly the total cost will be Rs 5000 Leaving out the initial cost I have no doubt that the whole cost of the materials and more than half the cost of the establishment will be

be recovered from the sale of the cloths produced and of the looms and lays and other wooden articles manufactured in the school The net cost of each school if it is managed with economy and intelligence need not exceed Rs 1200 or 1500 a year

6 I recommend that the cost of these schools may be borne by Local Funds General as in the case of the Mysore Industrial School The schools may be sanctioned temporarily for two or three years and the service of the employes need not be made pensionable If as I anticipate the schools are worked at a cost of about Rs 1200 a year the Superintendent may be called Manager and he may be allowed a grant of Rs 100 a month and the schools may be considered to be Aided Schools like the Hassan Industrial School in future

7 I would add that the mere opening of these weaving schools and introduction of fly-shuttle looms will not materially improve the condition of the weaver community so long as they have to be serfs so to speak of Sowcars from whom they receive yarn they require and to whom they sell the cloths they weave The Sowcar drives a hard bargain both in selling yarn and buying cloths and unless the weaver is saved from the grip of the Sowcar the benefit of using the fly-shuttle loom will accrue more to the Sowcar than the weaver who may be left in almost the same state of indigence as now by the Sowcar in spite of his use of the fly-shuttle loom The weaver has also to learn habits of thrift and temperance before he can greatly improve his condition To effect both these objects I would recommend that in large centres of weaver

weaver population revenue officers who have the good of the weaver community at heart should be directed to encourage the formation and guide the working of Cooperative Societies with a capital of about Rs 2000 the value of each share being Rs $2\frac{1}{2}$ This amount of capital will be amply sufficient in a town like Hole-Narasipur firstly to purchase a stock of yarn and make advances of yarn at very nearly the cost price to weavers and secondly to repurchase cloths at fair prices from weavers and after deducting the value of yarn to pay the balance as profit to the weaver A Cooperative Society buying large stocks of yarn and selling the cloths in the best available markets is likely to make fair profits besides helping large numbers of weavers to earn more wages for their labour The details of management and the rights of the shareholders may be settled by some one having some practical knowledge of the working of similar societies Unless such societies are formed and worked in a businesslike manner I do not anticipate much improvement in the lot of weavers

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

HJ Bhabha

Inspector General

APPENDIX

* **** * * *** ** ** * * *

The estimated cost of a Weaving School

Initial Expenses

Weaving department -

A complete Loom No 1 for sample made of teakwood with heddles reed &c with lay " made of teak with Sissum slide for shuttle to receive cloth upto 5 ft with one warp frame and duplicate shuttles and reeds delivery free at Hoogli Railway Station (Satish Chandra Ghosh & Co Iron and wood workers Chinsurah Bengal)	Rs	70
Packing and trainage of---- Do----		15
6 Improved fly-shuttle native looms to be made locally at Rs 35 each----		210
Sundry tools bobbins &c		40
Total	Rs	335

Carpentry and drawing department -

A carpentry shed	Rs	75
3 Carpenters benches		75
Tools drawing tables &c		300
Total	Rs	450
Total of Initial cost	Rs	785

Establishment

Superintendent s allowance ---------- Rs 15 to Rs------ 25

Weaving Department -

Weaving Maistry from Calicut -----Rs 15 to 25

A writer and store keeper ---------- 12

A peon ---------- 6

Rent ---------- ---------- 10

5 scholarships of Rs 2 a month----10
5 scholarships of Rs 3 a month----15 } 25

Contingent expenses including temporary workmen for preparing warp sizing dyeing &c ---------- 20

Total Rs 98

Carpentry Department-

Carpentry and Drawing Teacher ---------- Rs 20

5 scholarships of Rs 2---------- 10
5 scholarships of Rs 3 --------- 15 } 25
(for those who do not get weaving schps)

Total Rs 45

Cost of establishment per month 168

------Do-------- Do ---per year 2016

Materials

Yarn per month Rs 150 or per year ----------1800

Timber per year ----------300

Glue wax sandpaper locks polish &c ---------- 100

Total of Materials per year Rs 2200

9 SUMMARY OF COST

Initial Expenses	Rs	785
Establishment charges per year	Ps	2016
Materials per year	Rs	2200
Total	Rs	5001

Edn. 81 J

No. 7623/252

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

Bangalore 3rd March 1902 190

Lion

H J BHABHA Esq M A,
Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To

H V Nanjundaiya Esqr M A M L

Secretary to the Government of Mysore

General and Revenue Departments Bangalore

SIR,

With reference to Government Order No 8757-9-Ed F 22-96 dated Bangalore 28th January 1898 and subsequent correspondence ending with my letter No 4021/169 dated 8th December 1898 I have the honour to inform you that the experience of the last four years has confirmed my opinion stated in the last named letter that to secure efficiency the purely industrial departments should by themselves form the Industrial School at Mysore and the Engineering Classes of the school called in the budget Masonry Class be reorganised and formed into a separate Engineering School under a Head Master of its own The Committee of the Mysore Industrial School also at their meeting held on the 10th February 1902 resolved that this separation should be effected if a proper Engineering School for the education of Sub-Overseers Taluk Masstries and Tank Inspectors is required Mr A Chatterton who has been deputed for the improvement of industrial education in the Madras Presidency has also formed the same opinion after inspectin

the Mysore school Under these circumstances I recommend that an Engineering School be opened in a portion of the building of the Mysore Industrial School under a separate Headmaster on Rs 200 and the Masonry Class of the Industrial School abolished The best qualified person for the post of Headmaster is Mr O V Norris B C E, A C E , who has recently retired from the rank of Assistant Engineer First Grade in the D P W and who was a successful teacher of the Engineering College Bangalore which existed about 1880 Mr Norris combines high educational qualifications with practical experience and is an enthusiastic teacher To help Mr Norris two Assistants on Rs 50 each will be required of whom one may be appointed to teach levelling and surveying and other subjects at first the appointment of the second Assistant being deferred to the second year or till such time as the need of his services is felt

2 The classes rates of fees to be charged in them age of admission and previous educational qualifications will be as shown in the following statement -

Class	Rate of monthly fee	Age at admission	Educational qualifications at time of admission
Sub-Overseers & Surveyors	Rs 4	16 to 20 on 31st December preceding	Candidates must have passed the Matriculation Examination or be qualified for admission to the VI Form
Draughtsmen	3	Do	Do
Taluk Maistries	1	Do	Candidates must have passed the Lower Secondary Examination in English
Tank Inspectors	1	Do	Do

The corresponding rates of fee in the Madras College of Engineering are Rs 5 4 1 8 1 The Committee of the Industrial School agree with me in making the above recommendations

3 The curricula of the four classes will have to be carefully prepared in conformity with the courses of instruction adopted in the College of Engineering

4 The cost of the school will be roughly the following -

Headmaster ---- ----------Rs	200
2 Assistants on Rs 40 rising to 50 by five annual increments --------	80
2 Lascars on Rs 6 each ----------	12
2 Peons on Rs 6 each ---------- "	12
Contingencies ----------	30
	Rs 334

5 The monthly fees for an estimated attendance of only 1 students in each class will be Rs 48+36+12+12 or Rs 108 the net cost of the establishment being Rs 226 a month No scholarships need be given

6 In the commencement although the apparatus and furniture now used for the masonry class will be transferred to the Engineering School some outlay will be necessary for additional apparatus and furniture for hi her teachin The cost will be met from the provisions made in the Industrial School Budget of the current year

7 I request that the cost of monthly establishment shown

shown in para 5 may be sanctioned from Local Funds General and that Mr Norris' appointment as Headmaster on Rs 200 may also be sanctioned

8 In view of the fact that education in the Engineering School will be costly and for the encouragement of technical education it would be well for Government to lay down that young men who pass out from the school should be given preference in filling up vacancies in the Public Works and Revenue Departments requiring technical knowledge

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

H J Bhabha
Inspector General

A S

10

Edn No 81 11725

1901—2 E9336

From,
G. J. Rabbets Esq. M.A.
The Inspector General of Education
in Mysore

3

To V. Ramanuja Iyengar Esq. M.A.,
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Legislative & Revenue Department,
Bangalore.

No 7715
Dated 7
7th March 1902
Received

No of Inclosures (one)

To the 2nd Comm
Collins
10/3/1902

Edn 60 of 1901
2

Subject

Submitting a Memorandum on Industrial Schools in Mysore.

Ed
16 3 02

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Edn 81 J

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No 7715 Encls 1
257

Bangalore, 7th March 1902

Lion

H J BHABHA Esq Ma,
Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To

H V Nanjundayya Esq BA, BL,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a Memorandum on Industrial Schools in Mysore

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HJ Bhabha
Inspector General

1857

Memorandum on Industrial Schools

Submitted by the Inspector General of Education

Bangalore 7th March 1902

For the teaching of useful trades and industries we have had 7 Industrial Schools in Mysore. Two of these are Government Schools and the rest are aided. The industries taught in them are shown below –

Government

	School	Subject Pupils	Industries taught
1	The Mysore Industrial School	111	1 Drawing 2 Modelling 3 Carpentry 4 Lacquer work 5 Masonry 6 Rattan work 7 Blacksmiths' work and fitters work 8 Pottery (Weaving & inlaid work are taught in other workshops under the Superintendent's supervision)
2	Industrial School Nassan	96	1 Carpentry 2 Rattan work 3 Blacksmiths' work

Aided

3	Wesleyan Mission Boys' Industrial School Tumkur	51	1 Carpentry 2 Bricklaying 3 Blacksmiths' work 4 Ropemaking
4	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Industrial School Nassan	92	1 Woollen caps stockings and socks

5	St Joseph's Industrial School Mysore	14	1 Drawing 2 Carpentry 3 Gardening 4 Bookbinding 5 Violin playing
6	The Industrial School Melkote	36	1 Carpentry 2 Weaving 3 Printing 4 Tailoring 5 Book-binding
7	Episcopal Mission Industrial School Kolar	72	1 Carpentry 2 Masonry 3 Blacksmiths' work 4 Agriculture 5 Sericulture

I consider the lines o which the Industrial Schools are working as sound though more life has to be infused into the various departments of the Mysore Industrial School and a much larger quantity of work has to be turned out than at present before the school can be co si ered quite successful An Ind strial c c or trade school hould pay its own way except perhap the cost of the permanent establishment It is on this principle that some of the successful schools in the Madras Pre idency carry on their work They are more or less were workshops carried on on business principles and they have large receipts from the sale of the articles produced which nearly cover the cost of their maintenance The Madras School of Arts yields a large annual profit chiefly from the extensive sale of aluminium articles The Mazura School recovers from the sale of its manufactured articles the whole cost of maintenance except the salaries of teachers It trains 154 pupils of whom 72 learn cabinet making 25 Blacksmiths' work 35 metal work and 20 rattan work

All pupils learn drawing Woodcarving is the specialty of the school The school has a Superintendent on Rs 200 and an Assistant Superintendent on Rs 75 The Parir Wesleyan Mission School has 98 subject pupils of whom 25 learn carpentry 6 Blacksmithing 8 rattan work 6 weaving and 22 drawing The carpentry workshop alone brings large profits which with the salary scholarship and apparatus grants-in-aid enable the managers to engage the services of a European Superintendent whose emoluments amount to more than Rs 200 a month The point chiefly to be borne in mind appears to me to be to teach such trade and industries as can supply the present wants of the people and to manage the schools as workshops on business principles If an ideal or theoretical course of instruction is attempted the cost of education will be excessively high and the men so instructed will not be able to earn a living In India especially there is little or no scope for the exercise of the fine arts of painting sculpture &c but every town requires skilled artisans who are often difficult to procure

To this principle I would add another that wherever an industry has existed on a commercial basis it should be taught and developed in schools so as to provide a means of living for a large number of people and add to the wealth of the country

There is another kind of technical instruction such as is given in Commercial and Engineering schools which train up commercial clerks shorthandwriters typists and P W D subordinates such as

Sub-Overseers Surveyors Taluk Masstrses and Tank Inspectors

These schools can with the exception of a little help become self-supporting from fees

I would develope the Commercial Classes of Mr Lakshminarayya at Bangalore into a fairly good Commercial School for Bangalore for teaching shorthand type-writing commercial correspondence commercial geography and banking

I have already submitted proposals for a School of Engineering to be established at Mysore

I have also submitted proposals for the opening of Weaving Schools at Kolar Narasipur Doddaballapur and Chikkanayakana Halli and establishment of cooperative societies of weavers

In connection with these weaving schools the art of dyeing yarn with fast and attractive vegetable dyes also will require to be taught A department for dyeing may be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order

I believe that the flyshuttle loom can be adapted to woollen weaving Woollen mills driven by steam have power looms fitted with the fly-shuttle and the question has to be studied whether hand looms for weaving woollen cloths can not be fitted with the fly shuttle If the woollen hand loom can be so fitted it would be well to open weaving schools in centres of woollen industry like Gadag Davangere Hosadrug &c

At Channapatna the art of lacquer-work and manufacture of toys from a special kind of white light and close grained wood has

has been developed as well as the manufacture of steel wires for Vina and ♪ other string musical instruments A school for teaching these local industries combined with classes for carpentry blacksmith's work and drawing may be established

At Sagar in the Shimoga district the people have subscribed Rs 1500 for starting an industrial school and request Government to establish an industrial ♪ school For many years it has been difficult to get a local carpenter at Sagar and the people are ♪♪♪ solely dependent on carpenters coming from the West ♪♪♪♪ coast for their work I shall shortly submit proposals for the establishment of an industrial school at Sagar

In my letter No 1012[illegible]/9[illegible] dated 12th June 1899 I submitted proposals for the establishment of industrial schools at the headquarters of as many Districts as possible Bangalore hardly needs an industrial school of the ordinary type on account of the large Railway and private workshops that exist and serve to train artisans In Kolar the Episcopal Mission Industrial School which has been recently aided will suffice At Tumkur the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School requires to be further developed At Chitaldrug an industrial school is said to have been started by the Headmaster of the High School I have had no official knowledge of the existence or work of the school The school may be placed on a satisfactory basis and either taken over by Government or aided At Shimoga there is a fairly large carpentry shop with a Brahmin manager and Brahmin Workmen in it A grant-in-aid may be given to the manager

manager for the purpose of giving scholarships to learners and for help in the maintenance of an effecient establishment At Chikmagalur an industrial school is likely to flourish and to good work At Hassan there is a small but well-managed industrial school in connection with the High School Mr Cress has managed the school with great ability and economy Mysore possesses a good industrial School

Wherever there are carbentry and blacksmiths classes I would insist on the manufacture among other articles of cheap country carts improved ploughs and agricultural implements A set of such ploughs and European and Japanese implements may be supplied as patterns to all industrial schools having these classes

It struck Mr J N Tata of Bombay in some of his visits to Bangalore and Mysore that the Mysore Province was specially adapted for the profitable rearing of the silk-worm In cold countries like France Italy or Japan worms can be bred only in the spring or summer but in the temperate climate of Mysore they could be bred all the year round and six generations of worms can be bred in a year The silk industry in Mysore is said to have been first commenced in the time of Tippu Sultan and a French firm carried it on on a large scale in Kengere at one time but those were times when whole crops of silk worms used to be decimated by the prevalence of an infectious fever The destruction of successive crops was fatal to the industry and even at the present time those who rear silk worms in the Districts of Bangalore Kolar and Mysore are often disappointed and ruined by the prevalence of febrin among the worms Pasteur who by his researches

researches has saved the silk industry of France and Italy has shown an easy way of detecting diseased eggs by means of the micros cope If diseased eggs are detected and destroyed the rest of the seeds are saved and the rearer saved from much loss Mr Tata sole -ly with a view to improve the silk industry of Mysore and confer a lasting benefit on the population has established an experimental silk farm in Bangalore and has imported a Japanese manager to work the farm a Japanese expert and The cultivation of various species of local and foreign mulberry trees has been scientifically carried on eggs from France Italy and Japan have been imported to breed from cross breeds between the local and foreign moths have been produced the local species of worms has been greatly improved and lastly the silk produced from worms scientifically reared on Japanese methods has been reeled on Japanese reeling Machinery Some of these experiments especially the rearing of cross-bred worms in successive generation have proved a failure and unfortunately there is little or no demand for the improved quality of silk produced by improved methods Mr Tata has I believe spent more than Rs 25 000 on the farm with hardly any return upto date

I would propose that Government should take advantage of t the existence of the farm and train up a number of village schoolmasters in improved methods of (1) growing mulberry trees (2) rearing the silkworm and (3) reeling There are a number of villages in the districts of Bangalore Kolar and Mysore where silkrearing is

is followed as a trade by the rural population I would bring five village school teachers ##### from such villages at a time to Mr Tata's farm for a period of three months and train them under Mr Tata's ######## Japanese expert in the above improved methods They may be given monthly scholarships of Rs 7 each At the farm they would get the scholarship + a portion of their pay the two together being equal to their pay while in their absence substitutes on Rs 7 would carry on their #### school work Thus every year about 20 village masters would learn the improved methods and especially the art of detecting and destroying diseased eggs and saving a whole crop from utter destruction which is at present the bane of the industry I would make a complete list of villages in which silk industry flourishes and if necessary more than five scholarships may be given at a time When a schoolmaster returns to his school he should be given a microscope or the power of borrowing one from the Taluk Cutcherry which should have a supply of microscopes according to the needs of the taluk He should go about with the microscope from house to house and examine the latest crop of seeds and reject and destroy the diseased ### seeds At the same time he should tell the ryots how to improve the cultivation of the mulberry tree the rearing of the worm and lastly the reeling of the silk

In Japan special inspectors are appointed for this work by Government who go about with the microscope helping

helping and advising the silk rearers The schoolmasters may be given an allowance of Rs 5 a month by the revenue department and a quarterly report of the work done by them may be demanded from them by the Amildar who should also see for himself the work done by the schoolmasters during his tours The work done by the schoolmasters for the silk industry should of course be done out of school hours and without prejudice to ~~his~~ their proper duties If the scheme works well Government may in course of time consider the advisability of paying half the emoluments of the Japanese expert who will train the teachers Thus at a small cost to Government it will be possible to help and develop what is a now a struggling industry but may become a highly remunerative industry in the near future

I would proceed on the above lines to improve and spread industrial education in the Province It will be seen that I attempt no ambitious plan nor do I provide for high scientific or technological instruction such as is imparted in large technical institutes in European Countries I recommend developments as a need arises for higher and better instruction The modest proposals I make are suited to the present times If electrical power can be spared in future for home or manual industries from the Cauvery Power Scheme there will be need for instruction in the methods of utilising the power and applying it to local industries At the same time in the existing industrial schools new industries may be introduced as their need and usefulness become

Developments may be made as a need arises for higher and better instruction in the existing industrial schools new

LF 26

10

become proved For instance Kalura carving on wood glass paint
-ing and burning for manufacture of stained glass and stone
carving on the model of the carving done in the new Palace of
His Highness the Maharaja may well be added to the industries
taught in the Mysore Industrial School, But until the present
departments of industry are worked satisfactorily and until a
separate School of Engineering is established I would not advoca
increasing the number of industries taught at Mysore

H J Bhabha
Inspector General

A S

II

Read the following papers -

(1) Letter No 6281/208 dated 2 to January 1902, from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore

(2) Letter No 7715/257 dated 7th March 1902, from the same Officer

(3) ~~Letter No.7493/244 dated 1st March 1902, from the same Officer~~

(Print in extenso)

No. 14668-77 ED F 4-96 E 7/4/03

1 The provision of instruction in varied industrial pursuits for the bulk of the people is in many respects the pressing need of the time in Mysore as in other parts of India and has for some time past engaged the anxious attention of Government A move in this direction was made in Mysore ten years back and the experience since gained has shewn the desirability of an early gradual expansion of this useful branch of public instruction The Inspector General of Education visited some of the schools in the Madras Presidency and studied on the spot the system which have been adopted in those institutions with success His reports on this subject have been carefully considered by Government As a sign of the times it may be noted with pleasure that a sum of Rs 1500/- was subscribed in Sagar for an Industrial School

Such a Comparatively Small place as

2 There are at present seven Industrial Schools in the State two

of

of which those at Mysore and Hassan, are maintained by Government, and the rest, at Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore, Melkote, and Kolar, are aided institutions Government consider that the time has come to give a further impetus to Industrial education in the State They are not in favor of all the tuition being concentrated in one place, on the contrary, they would prefer that as many places as possible should benefit by the scheme, the cost, however, being in no place prohibitive or out of proportion to the benefits expected The object in view should be, not the imparting of any ideal, theoretical or scientific course of instruction, but the teaching of such industries and trades on improved methods as are adapted to supply the present wants of the people, such as carpentry, weaving, silkrearing, ironwork , rattan work, lacquer work &c , and to turn out a number of pupils every year fully equipped with the means of earning their livelihood Government accept the view of the Inspector General of Education that an Industrial School should ordinarily and to a large extent pay its own way They should be more or less workshops carried on on business principles and they should have large receipts from the sale of the articles produced, which should nearly cover the cost of their maintenance It is also essential that where an industry has existed on commercial basis it

should be taught and developed in schools so as to provide a means of living for a large number of people and adding to the wealth of the country

3 If such schools are established at approved centres by private persons or bodies, the Government will be glad to contribute liberal grants-in-aid towards the cost of their maintenance The rest of the cost can always be met, if the institutions are managed on business principles, as already indicated from the sale proceeds of the articles produced As a first step, it seems desirable to arrange for the establishment of good industrial schools (other than for weaving which will be separately dealt with infra) at the following places, namely, Chennapatna, Sagar, Chitaldurg, Chikmagalur and Shimoga In a few of these places there appear to exist some sort of schools already these should be placed on a proper basis prior to their being recognised as aided or Government institutions, in others such of the leading residents as are likely to be interested should be invited to arrange among themselves, if possible, for the opening of industrial schools, prior to such recognition The initial cost should in no case exceed ₹ 1,000/- and the annual cost between ₹ 1,200/- and 1,500/- and both will be debited to Local Funds

General

Government approve of the suggestion that, wherever there are carpentry and blacksmiths' classes, the manufacture, among other articles, of cheap country carts, and improved ploughs and other agricultural implements, be insisted on and that a set of such ploughs and implements of the European or Japanese models suited to the country, be supplied as patterns to all industrial schools having such classes, the cost thereof being met from the same fund as that to which the cost of starting and maintaining such schools are chargeable

4 In the case of industries, for training in which facilities do not at present exist in the Mysore State, Government will be prepared to award annually from ten to twenty scholarships of from Rs15/- to 20/- each to selected applicants on condition of their undergoing training in the School of Arts, Madras or Bombay or the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, or other institutions where such industries are taught The Inspector General is requested to submit at an early date definite proposals on the subject The educational qualifications of the applicants should of course be not lower than those which have been prescribed for their admission to the institutions concerned

5 Mr Baashal's remarks regarding

the

introduction of Madura carving on wood glass painting and burning for manufacture of stained glass, and stone carving on the model of the carving done in the new Palace of His Highness the Maharaja into the Mysore Industrial School are worthy of note and as suggested by him may be added to the subjects taught in the school when the present departments of industry have ~~begun to work satisfactorily~~ Developments may be made as need arises for higher and better instruction In the existing Industrial Schools new industries may be introduced as their need and usefulness become proved For instance Madura carving on wood, glass painting and burning for manufacture of stained glass, and stone carving on the model of the carving done in the new Palace of His Highness the Maharaja may well be added to the industries taught in the Mysore Industrial School

Omit

50 In connection with the weaving industry, Mr Bhabha has submitted an interesting communication in which he explains the necessity for introducing and encouraging the application of the fly-shuttle arrangement to native looms and the training of youths in the weaving of various kinds and patterns of cloth on the fly-shuttle looms The Government concur generally in his views and sanction the establishment of Weaving Schools with a carpentry

A

class attached, in which elementary drawing also will be taught at Holenarsipur, Doddballapur, Chiknayakanhalli and Kolakalmuru to be maintained tentatively for a period of two years A department for dyeing will be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order These schools will each of them be maintained at a cost not exceeding Rs 2,500/- (net) per annum, to which should be added a lump sum grant not exceeding 1,000/- to meet initial expenses, both these items being debited to Local Funds General The details as to management, supervision and accounting, will be left to the Inspector General, who will in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, whose sympthy and co-operation he may confidently count upon, settle them in the most satisfactory manner possible

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farm at Bangalore, to be trained for a period of three months each in improved methods of growing mulberry trees, rearing silkworms and reeling, the Government would prefer that the proposal be tried experimentally in the case of a few selected schoolmasters from the Bangalore District and the result of such training reported upon before definite orders are passed on the scheme The scholarships &c , proposed for the selected teachers, and the scheme of work prescribed for them are approved, the extra cost involved being met from Local Funds General

8 O, The Government sanctioned a grant of ₹20/- per mensem, in their order X No 13379 -80/Fd 271 dated the 13th February 1902, in aid of the commercial classes managed by Mr G C Lakshminarana a at Bangalore This grant was raised to ₹ 30 in order No 11905-6/Fd 293 dated the 16th February 1903 The subjects taught are typewriting, commercial geography, banking, &c his institution is reported to be doing good and useful work The Inspector General is requested to devote special attention for the development of this institution

X vide S 14 Ed 59 of 1901

SC 2 Edn 33 of 1902 X

25 III 03 Resolution made KR 7/4/03

2/4

Secretary

To The I.G. of Es. Comptr, Mysore Govt. Dy Commissioners of Districts

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS —

(1) Letter No 6981—208 dated 20th January 1902 from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore

I have the honor to inform you that during my tour in last June I was much struck by the fact that the enterprising Head Master of the Anglo Vernacular School at Hole Narsipur in Hassan District had by his own unaided efforts made one or two fly shuttle handlooms and was not only making known to the weaver population of the town the uses and advantages of the fly shuttle arrangement but training a few weaver boys on the fly shuttle looms in a part of the Branch Taluk School At Dodballapur I visited many weavers houses and found the fly shuttle loom in use in only one house At Chiknayakanhalli in Tumkur District which is another centre of weaver population I visited many weavers houses but did not find the fly shuttle loom in use there I was convinced that the fly shuttle arrangement would greatly increase the outturn of the loom and increase the earnings of the weavers if the Sowcars who finance or employ the weavers would deal fairly by them

2 Shortly after my return from tour Mr E B Havell Principal Government School of Art Calcutta delivered a lecture on the Industrial Development of India in which he advocated the introduction of the fly shuttle into the Indian handloom with great enthusiasm His lecture gave rise to much discussion and correspondence which lasted for several months in the newspapers I have been in correspondence with Mr Havell with the Secretary of the Weavers Guild at Sholapur and with Messrs Robert Hall & Sons of Bury English handlooms with the fly shuttle cost from 8 to 10£ without any extras and are much too costly for Indian weavers The great thing that is necessary at present to be done is (1) to make known to weavers the advantages of the use of the fly shuttle (2) to train young boys in weaving on the fly shuttle looms various kinds and patterns of cloth and (3) to supply lays and attach them to the country looms in places in which there are hundreds and thousands of country looms at work so as to convert them into fly shuttle looms A professional weaver will not require more than a month's practice to use with ease the fly shuttle arrangement A boy learning to weave different kinds of cloth as well as patterns may take two years to be a skilful weaver I have provided in the estimate of the cost of a weaving school appended to this letter scholarships of Rs 2 and Rs 3 the tenure of which will be longer or shorter according to circumstances I have also provided small scholarships for boys learning merely carpentry and drawing Only so many scholarhips will be availed of as may be necessary

3 I consider it of great importance that a small carpentry class should be attached to each weaving school From this class the country looms in the same town and surrounding villages will receive the lay of the fly shuttle and be repaired or adapted It is difficult to get skilful carpenters in the centres of weaver population As it is possible to add the subject of elementary drawing to the carpentry class without increasing the cost I have added the subject The teacher of drawing and carpentry may also teach Elementary drawing in the neighbouring Taluk School

4 I recommend that three weaving schools may be started as early as funds can be spared in Hole Narsipur Dodballapur and Chiknayakanhalli When these schools are successfully and economically worked at a small cost some more of similar schools may be opened at other centers like Harihar Davangere Molakalmuru Hosdurga Mandya Malvalli Kikkeri Hosaholalu and Melkote I hope that the fly shuttle loom may in course of time be adapted also to cumbli weaving by making the lay reed and shuttle larger than for silk and cotton weaving and used in towns in which woollen cloths are woven The weaver population of Mysore is 86 818 according to the Census of 1891

5 It will be seen from the estimate of the cost of a weaving school that the initial expenses will be Rs 780 the annual establishment charges will be Rs 2 016 and the cost of materials per year Rs 2 200 or roughly the total cost will be Rs 5 000 Leaving out the initial cost I have no doubt that the whole cost of the materials and more than half the cost of establishment will be recovered from the sale of the cloths produced and of the loom and lays and other wooden articles manufactured in the school The net cost of each school if it is managed with economy and intelligence need not exceed Rs 1 900 or 1 500 a year

6 I recommend that the cost of these schools may be borne by Local Funds General as in the case of the Mysore Industrial School The schools may be sanctioned temporarily for two or three years and the service of the employes need not be made pensionable If as I anticipate the schools are worked at a cost of about Rs 1 900 a year the Superintendent may be called Manager and he may be allowed a grant of Rs 100 a month and the schools may be considered to be Aided Schools like the Hassan Industrial School in future

7 I would add that the mere opening of the e weaving schools and the introduction of fly shuttle looms will not materially improve the condition of the weaver community so long as they have to be the serfs so to speak of Sowcars from whom they receive the yarn they require and to whom they sell the cloths they weave The Sowcar drives a hard bargain, both in selling yarn and buying cloths and unless the weaver is saved from the grip of the Sowcar the benefit of using the fly shuttle loom will accrue more to the Sowcar, than to the weaver who may be left in almost the same state of indigence as now by the Sowcar in spite of his use of the fly shuttle loom The weaver has also to learn habits of thrift and temperance before he can greatly improve his condition To effect both these objects I would recommend that in large centres of weaver population revenue officers who have the good of the weaver community at heart should be directed to encourage the formation and guide the working of Co operative Societies with a capital of about Rs 2 000 the value of each share being Rs 2½ This amount of capital will be amply sufficient in a town like Hole Narsipur firstly to purchase a stock of yarn and make advances of yarn at very nearly the cost price to weavers and secondly to re purchase cloths at fair prices from weavers and after deducting the value of yarn to pay the balance as profit to the weaver A Co operative Society buying large stocks of yarn and selling the cloths in the best available markets is likely to make fair profits besides helping large numbers of weavers to earn more wages for their labur The details of management and the rights of the shareholders may be settled by some one having some practical knowledge of the working of similar societies Unless such soceties are formed and worked in a businesslike manner I do not anticipate much improvement in the lot of weavers

APPENDIX

The estimated cost of a Weaving School

Initial Expenses

Weaving department

	Rs
A complete loom No. 1 for sample made of teakwood with heddles reed etc with lay made of teak with Sissum slide for shuttle to receive cloth up to 5 feet with one warp frame and duplicate shuttles and reeds delivery free at Hoogli Railway Station (Satish Chandra Ghosh & Co	
Iron and Wood Workers, Chinsurah, Bengal)	70
Packing and trainage of do	15
6 Improved fly shuttle native looms to be made locally at Rs 35 each	210
Sundry tools, bobbins etc	40
Total	335

Carpentry and Drawing department

A carpentry shed	75
3 Carpenters benches	75
Tools drawing tables, etc.	300
Total	450
Total of Initial cost	785

Establishment

Superintendent s allowance		Rs 15 to 25

Weaving department

Weaving Maistry from Calicut	Rs	15 to 25
A writer and store keeper	,	12
A peon	,	6
Rent	,,	10
5 scholarships of Rs 2 a month	10	
5 scholarships of Rs 3 a month	15	25
Contingent expenses including temporary workmen for preparing warp sizing dyeing, etc		20
Total		98

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Education dated 7th April 1903

Carpentry Department		Rs
Carpentry and drawing teacher		20
10 scholarships of Rs 2	10	
10 scholarships of Rs 3	15	25
(for those who do not get weaving scholarships)		
Total		45
Cost of establishment per month		168
ditto per year		2 016

MATERIALS

Yarn per month Rs 150 or per year	1 800
Timber per year	300
Glue wax sand paper locks polish etc	100
Total of Materials per year	2 200

SUMMARY OF COST

Initial expenses	785
Establishment charges per year	2 016
Materials per year	2 200
Total	5 001

(2) Letter No 7715—207 dated 7th March 1902 from the same Officer

I have the honor to submit a Memorandum on Industrial Schools in Mysore

MEMORANDUM

For the teaching of useful trades and industries we have had seven Industrial Schools in Mysore Two of these are Government Schools and the rest are aided The industries taught in them are shown below —

GOVERNMENT

School	*Subject Pupils*	*Industries taught*
1 The Mysore Industrial School	111	1 Drawing 2 Modelling 3 Carpentry 4 Machine work 5 Masonry 6 Rattan work 7 Blacksmiths work and fitters work 8 Pottery (Weaving and inlaid work are taught in other workshops under the Superintendent's supervision)
2 Industrial School Hassan	36	1 Carpentry 2 Rattan work 3 Blacksmiths work

AIDED

3 Wesleyan Mission Boys Industrial School Tumkur	61	1 Carpentry 2 Bricklaying 3 Blacksmiths work 4 Rope making
4. Wesleyan Mission Girls Industrial School Hassan	92	1 Woollen caps, stockings and socks
5. St Joseph's Industrial School Mysore	14	1 Drawing 2 Carpentry 3 Gardening 4. Bookbinding 5. Violin playing

	School	*Subject Pupils*	*Industries taught*
6	The Industrial School Melkote	36	1 Carpentry 2 Weaving 3 Printing 4 Tailoring 5 Book binding
7	Episcopal Mission Industrial School, Kolar	72	1 Carpentry 2 Masonry 3 Blacksmiths' work 4 Agriculture 5 Sericulture

I consider the lines on which the Industrial Schools are working as sound though more life has to be infused into the various departments of the Mysore Industrial School and a much larger quantity of work has to be turned out than at present before the school can be considered quite successful An Industrial or trade school should pay its own way except perhaps School the cost of the permanent establishment It is on this principle that some of the successful schools in the Madras Presidency carry on their work They are more or less mere workshops carried on on business principles and they have large receipts from the sale of the articles produced, which nearly cover the cost of their maintenance The Madras School of Arts yields a large annual profit chiefly from the extensive sale of aluminium articles The Madura School recovers from the sale of its manufactured articles the whole cost of maintenance except the salaries of teachers It trains 152 pupils of whom 72 learn cabinet making 35 metal work, 25 blacksmiths work, and 20 rattan work All pupils learn drawing Wood carving is the speciality of the school The school has a Superintendent on Rs 200 and an Assistant Superintendent on R 75 The Karur Wesleyan Mission School has 96 subject pupils of whom 55 learn carpentry 6 blacksmithing 8 rattan work 6 weaving and 21 drawing The carpentry workshop alone brings large profits which with the salary scholarship and apparatus grants in aid enable the managers to engage the services of a European Superintendent whose emoluments amount to more than R 300 a month The point chiefly to be borne in mind appears to me to be to teach such trades and industries as can supply the present wants of the people, and to manage the schools as workshops on business principles If an ideal or theoretical course of instruction is attempted the cost of education will be excessively high, and the men so instructed will not be able to earn a living In India especially there is little or no scope for the exercise of the fine arts of painting sculpture, etc but every town requires skilled artisans who are often difficult to procure

To this principle I would add another that wherever an industry has existed on a commercial basis it should be taught and developed in schools so as to provide a means of living for a large number of people and adding to the wealth of the country

There is another kind of technical instruction such as is given in Commercial and Engineering schools which train up commercial clerks shorthand writers typists and Public Works Department subordinates such as Sub Overseers Surveyors Taluk Mestries and Tank Inspectors These schools can with the exception of a little help, become self supporting from fees

I would develop the Commercial Classes of Mr Lakshminaranaiya at Bangalore into a fairly good Commercial School for Bangalore for teaching shorthand typewriting commercial correspondence, commercial geography and banking

I have already submitted proposals for a School of Engineering to be established at Mysore

I have also submitted proposals for the opening of weaving schools at Hole Narsipur, Dodballapur and Chiknayakanhalli, and establishment of co operative societies of weavers

In connection with these weaving schools the art of dyeing yarn with German or native vegetable dyes also will require to be taught A department for dyeing may be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order

I believe that the fly shuttle loom can be adapted to woollen weaving Woollen mills driven by steam have power looms fitted with the fly shuttle and the question has to be studied whether hand looms for weaving woollen cloths cannot be fitted with the fly shuttle If the woollen hand loom can be so fitted it would be well to open weaving schools in centres of woollen industry like Mandya, Davangere, Hosdurga, etc

At Channapatna the art of lacquer work and manufacture of toys from a special kind of white light and close grained wood has been developed, as well as the manufacture of steel wires for vine and other string musical instruments A school for teaching these local industries combined with classes for carpentry, blacksmith' work and drawing may be established.

At Sagar in the Shimoga District the people have subscribed Rs 1,500 for starting an industrial school and request Government to establish an industrial school For many years it

has been difficult to get a local carpenter at Sagar and the people are solely dependent on carpenters coming from the west coast for their work I shall shortly submit proposals for the establishment of an industrial school at Sagar

In my letter No. 10116 369 dated 12th June 1899 I submitted proposals for the establishment of industrial schools at the head quarters of as many districts as possible Bangalore hardly needs an industrial school of the ordinary type on account of the large Railway and private workshops that exist and serve to train artisans In Kolar the Episcopal Mission Industrial School which has been recently added will suffice At Tumkur the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School requires to be further developed At Chitaldrug an industrial school is said to have been started by the Head master of the High School I have had no official knowledge of the existence or work of the school The school may be placed on a satisfactory basis and either taken over by Government or aided At Shimoga there is a fairly large carpentry shop with a Brahmin manager and Brahmin workmen in it A grant in aid may be given to the manager for the purpose of giving scholarships to learners and for help in the maintenance of an efficient establishment At Chikmagalur an industrial school is likely to flourish and do good work At Hassan there is a small but well managed industrial school in connection with the High School Mr Cress has managed the school with great ability and economy Mysore possesses a good industrial school.

Wherever there are carpentry and blacksmiths classes I would insist on the manufacture among other articles of cheap country carts improved ploughs and agricultural implements A set of such ploughs and European and Japanese implements may be supplied as patterns to all industrial schools having these classes

It struck Mr J N Tata of Bombay in some of his visits to Bangalore and Mysore that the Mysore Province was specially adapted for the rearing of the silk worm In cold countries like France Italy or Japan worms can be bred only in the spring or summer but in the temperate climate of Mysore they could be bred all the year round and six generations of worms can be bred in a year The silk industry in Mysore is said to have been first commenced in the time of Tippu Sultan and a French firm carried it on on a large scale in Kengeri at one time but those were times when whole crops of silk worms used to be decimated by the prevalence of an infectious fever The destruction of successive crops was fatal to the industry and even at the present time those who rear silk worms in the districts of Bangalore Kolar and Mysore are often disappointed and ruined by the prevalence of febrin among the worms Pasteur who by his researches has saved the silk industry of France and Italy has shown an easy way of detecting diseased eggs by means of the microscope If diseased eggs are detected and destroyed the rest of the seeds are saved and the rearer saved from much loss Mr Tata solely with a view to improve the silk industry of Mysore and confer a lasting benefit on the population has established an experimental silk farm in Bangalore and has imported a Japanese expert and a Japanese manager to work the farm The cultivation of various species of local and foreign mulberry trees has been scientifically carried on eggs from France Italy and Japan have been imported to breed from cross breeds between the local and foreign moths have been produced the local species of worms has been greatly improved and lastly the silk produced from worms scientifically reared on Japanese methods has been reeled on Japanese reeling machinery Some of these experiments especially the rearing of cross bred worms in successive generations have proved a failure and unfortunately there is little or no demand for the improved quality of silk produced by improved methods Mr Tata has I believe spent more than Rs 25 000 on the farm with hardly any return up to date

I would propose that Government should take advantage of the existence of the farm and train up a number of village school masters in improved methods of (1) growing mulberry trees (2) rearing the silk worm and (3) reeling There are a number of villages in the Districts of Bangalore Kolar and Mysore where silk rearing is followed as a trade by the rural population I would bring five village school teachers from such villages at a time to Mr Tata's farm for a period of three months and train them under Mr Tata's Japanese expert in the above improved methods They may be given monthly scholarships of Rs 7 each At the farm they would get the scholarship plus a portion of their pay the two together being equal to their pay while in their absence substitutes on Rs 7 would carry on their school work Thus every year about twenty village masters would learn the improved methods and especially the art of detecting and destroying diseased eggs and saving a whole crop from utter destruction which is at present the bane of the industry I would make a complete list of villages in which silk industry flourishes and if necessary more than five scholarships may be given at a time When a school master returns to his school he should be given a microscope or the power of borrowing one from the Taluk Cutcherry which should have a supply of microscopes according to the needs of the taluk He should go about with the microscope from house to house and examine the latest crop of seeds and reject and destroy the diseased seeds At the same time he should tell the raiyats how to improve the cultivation of the mulberry tree the rearing of the worm and lastly the reeling of the silk

In Japan special inspectors are appointed for this work by Government who go about with the microscope helping and advising the silk rearers The school masters may be given an allowance of Rs 5 a month by the Revenue Department and a quarterly report of the

work done by them may be demanded from them by the Amildar, who should also see for himself the work done by the school masters during his tours The work done by the school masters for the silk industry should of course be done out of school hours and without prejudice to their proper duties If the scheme works well Government may in course of time consider the advisability of paying half the emoluments of the Japanese expert who will train the teachers Thus at a small cost to Government it will be possible to help and develop what is now a struggling industry but may become a highly remunerative industry in the near future

I would proceed on the above lines to improve and spread industrial education in the Province It will be seen that I attempt no ambitious plan, nor do I provide for high scientific or technological instruction such as is imparted in large technical institutes in European countries I recommend developments as need arises for higher and better instruction The modest proposals I make are suited to the present times If electrical power can be spared in future for home or manual industries from the Cauvery Power Scheme there will be need for instruction in the methods of utilising the power and applying it to local industries At the same time in the existing industrial schools new industries may be introduced as their need and usefulness become proved For instance Madura carving on wood glass painting and burning for manufacture of stained glass and stone carving on the model of the carving done in the new Palace of His Highness the Maharaja may well be added to the industries taught in the Mysore Industrial School But until the present departments of industry are worked satisfactorily and until a separate School of Engineering is established, I would not advocate increasing the number of industries taught at Mysore

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No 14668 77—Ed F 4 96, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH APRIL 1903

ORDER THEREON —The provision of instruction in varied industrial pursuits for the bulk of the people is in many respects the pressing need of the time in Mysore as in other parts of India, and has for some time past engaged the anxious attention of the Government A move in this direction was made in Mysore ten years back, and the experience since gained has shown the desirability of an early gradual expansion of this useful branch of public instruction The Inspector General of Education visited some of the schools in the Madras Presidency and studied on the spot the systems which have been adopted in those institutions with success His reports on the subject have been carefully considered by Government As a sign of the times it may be noted with pleasure that a sum of Rs 1,000 was subscribed in such a comparatively small place as Sagar for an Industrial School

2 There are at present seven Industrial Schools in the State, two of which, those at Mysore and Hassan, are maintained by Government, and the rest, at Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore, Melkote and Kolar, are aided institutions Government consider that the time has come to give a further impetus to Industrial Education in the State They are not in favor of all the tuition being concentrated in one place on the contrary, they would prefer that as many places as possible should benefit by the scheme, the cost, however, being in no place prohibitive or out of proportion to the benefits expected The object in view should be, not the imparting of any ideal theoretical or scientific course of instruction but the teaching of such industries and trades on improved methods as are adapted to supply the present wants of the people, such as carpentry, weaving, silk rearing iron work rattan work lacquer work, etc, and to turn out a number of pupils every year fully equipped with the means of earning their livelihood Government accept the view of the Inspector General of Education, that an Industrial School should ordinarily and to a large extent pay its own way They should be more or less workshops carried on on business principles, and they should have large receipts from the sale of the articles produced, which should nearly cover the cost of their maintenance It is also essential that where an industry has existed on commercial basis, it should be taught and developed in schools so as to provide a means of living for a large number of people and adding to the wealth of the country

3 If such schools are established at approved centres by private persons or bodies, the Government will be glad to contribute liberal grants in aid towards the cost of their maintenance The rest of the cost can always be met, if the institutions are managed on business principles as above indicated, from the sale proceeds of the

articles produced As a first step it seems desirable to arrange for the establishment of good industrial schools (other than for weaving which will be separately dealt with *infra*) at the following places namely Channapatna Sagar Chitaldrug Chikmagalur and Shimoga - In a few of these places there appear to exist some sort of schools already the e should be placed on a proper basis prior to their being recognised as aided or Government institutions in others such of the leading residents as are likely to be interested should be invited to arrange among themselves if possible for the opening of industrial schools prior to such recognition The initial cost should in no case exceed Rs 1 000 and the annual cost between Rs 1 200 and Rs 1 500 and both will be debited to Local Funds General Government approve of the suggestion that wherever there are carpentry and blacksmiths classes the manufacture among other articles of cheap country carts and improved ploughs and other agricultural implements may be usefully undertaken and that patterns of such improved implements as have been practically tested and proved to be suitable to local requirements be supplied to all industrial schools having such classes the cost thereof being met from the same fund as that to which the costs of starting and maintaining such schools are chargeable

only 2 Schools have been opened viz Channapatna & Chitaldrug

4 In the case of industries for training in which facilities do not at present exist in the Mysore State Government will be prepared to award annually from ten to twenty scholarships of from Rs 15 to 20 each to selected applicants on condition of their undergoing training in the School of Arts Madras or Bombay or the Victoria Jubilee Institute Bombay or other institutions where such industries are taught The Inspector General is requested to submit at an early date definite proposals on the subject The educational qualifications of the applicants should of course be not lower than those which have been prescribed for their admission to the institutions concerned

5 In connection with the weaving industry Mr Bhabha has submitted an interesting communication in which he explains the necessity for introducing and encouraging the application of the fly shuttle arrangement to native looms and the training of youth in the weaving of various kinds and patterns of cloth on the fly shuttle looms The Government concur generally in his views and sanction the establishment of Weaving Schools with a carpentry class attached in which elementary drawing also will be taught at Hole Narsipur Dodballapur Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru to be maintained tentatively for a period of two years A department for dyeing will be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order These schools will each of them be maintained at a cost not exceeding Rs 2 500 (net) per annum to which should be added a lump sum grant not exceeding Rs 1 000 to meet initial expenses both these items being debited to Local Funds General The details as to management supervision and accounting will be left to the Inspector General who will in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners concerned whose sympathy and co operation he may confidently count upon settle them in the most satisfactory manner possible

all the 4 Schools have been opened

6 The remarks of the Inspector General regarding the formation of co operative societies for the benefit of the weaver communities have much to recommend them and will be referred to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for favor of an early expression of opinion

7 As regards the proposal to depute a certain number of schoolmasters (say 5) from villages where the occupation of silk rearing is followed by the rural population, to Mr Tata s experimental farm at Bangalore to be trained for a period of three months each in improved methods of growing mulberry trees rearing silkworms and reeling the Government would prefer that the proposal be tried experimentally in the case of a few selected schoolmasters from the Bangalore District and the result of such training reported upon before definite orders are passed on the scheme The scholarships etc proposed for the selected teachers and the scheme of work prescribed for them are approved the extra cost involved being met from Local Funds General

8 The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs 20 per mensem in their Order No 13379 80—Ed 271, dated the 13th February 1902, in aid of the commercial classes managed by Mr G C Lakshminaranaiya at Bangalore This grant was raised to Rs 30 in Order No 11905 6—Ed 293, dated the 16th February 1903 The subjects taught are typewriting, commercial geography, banking etc This institution is reported to be doing good and useful work The Inspector General is requested to devote special attention to the development of this institution

H V NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy to Govt, Gen & Rev Depts

To—The Inspector General of Education in Mysore
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

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Cent & Pers

Read - 764 (2)

Letter No 7623/252 dated 3rd March 1903, from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore

(Print in extenso)

ORDER THEREON No 14694-6 ED F 4-96 & 7/4/03

Government regret to observe that the various departments of the Mysore Industrial School have not of late been in a very satisfactory state, and that its maintenance involves an amount of expenditure disproportionate to the work turned out

2 Under these circumstances, the Government consider that the efficiency of the institution will be best promoted by confining its scope to the purely industrial departments The present mechanical class however will be abolished and a separate Engineering School formed at Mysore for training up pupils as Sub-Overseers, Draughtsmen and Surveyors, Taluk Apprentices, Tank and Work Inspectors

3 The Engineering School will be located in a portion of the Industrial School building Its staff will consist, as proposed by the Inspector General of Education, of a Head Master on Rs 200/- per mensem, and two Assistant Masters on Rs 40/- rising to 50/- by five annual increments to be allotted as occasion arises for their ———

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their services The cost of the School, which is shown in the margin amounts to 334/- per annum (x) or 4008/- per annum, will be sanctioned as a first charge from Local funds every year

Head Master	Rs 200
2 Assistants 40 + 50	80
2 Lascars at Rs 6 each	12
2 Peons	12
Contingencies	30
Total	334

4 The classes rates of fees conditions of admission and previous educational qualifications of applicants for admission, are approved as recommended by the Inspector-General

Should be marginal note

5 Government desire that, in filling all vacancies in the Public Works Department as Overseers, preference be given, as far as possible, to skilled students passed out of the new Engineering School

6 The Superintendent of the Industrial School was also appointed its Secretary till March '02 and was made to relieve him of his duties as Secretary, so that the Committee would have the whole time and attention of the Superintendent of the School [illegible] Industrial School proposed to be started from the Engineering School, will, under arrangements now in substantial accordance with the expenditure proposed, be conducted generally

Under the proposed changes the Industrial School will be under the management of a Committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction as President, the Inspector-General of Forests, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, the Chief Engineer, Electricity Branch, the Superintendent of the Industrial School and the Principal of the Engineering College. The Committee has also been renamed and strengthened - a detailed enquiry has been made in prospects with regard to the working of the School and it is expected that the Committee will be in a position to submit a comprehensive report by June next, which, it is hoped,

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will contain definite proposals for the improvement generally

3

o secure stress principles

To The D/C of Education, Mysore
Comptroller, Mysore & Coorg
Chief Engineer of Mysore

Press & mss Copies made 14/7/44

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READ—

Letter No 76 3-02 dated 13rd March 1902 from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore

With reference to Government Order No 8757 9—Dl F 92 9C dated Bangalore 8th January 1898 and subsequent correspondence ending with my letter No 48 1—16) dated 8th December 1898 I have the honor to inform you that the experience of the last four years has enhanced my opinion stated in the last named letter that to secure efficiency the purely industrial departments should by themselves form the Industrial School at Mysore and the Engineering Classes of the school called in the budget Masonry Class be reorganized and formed into a separate Engineering School under a Head Master of its own The Committee of the Mysore Industrial School also at their meeting held on the 10th February 1900 resolved that this separation should be effected if a proper Engineering School for the education of Sub Overseers Taluk Meetsand Tank Inspectors is required Mr A Chatterton who has been deputed for the improvement of industrial education in the Madras Presidency has also formed the same opinion after inspecting the Mysore school Under these circumstances I recommend that an Engineering School be opened in a portion of the building of the Mysore Industrial School under a separate Head Master on Rs 200 and the Masonry Class of the Industrial School abolished The best qualified person for the post of Head Master is Mr O V Norris BCE ACE who has recently retired from the rank of Assistant Engineer First Grade in the Public Works Department and who was a successful teacher of the Engineering College Bangalore for many years Mr Norris combines high educational qualifications with practical experience and is an enthusiastic teacher To help Mr Norris two Assistants on Rs 50 each will be required of whom one may be appointed to teach levelling and surveying and other subjects at first the appointment of the second Assistant being deferred to the second year or till such time as the need of his services is felt

2 The classes rates of fees to be charged in them age of admission and previous educational qualifications will be as shown in the following statement —

Class	Rate of fee monthly	Age limit	Educational qualification
	R		
Subordinates	4	16 to 20 31 to December passing	Candidates with the Matriculation Examination qualified for admission to VI Form
Draftsmen	3	Do	Do
Tracers	1	Do	Candidates with the passing Lower Secondary Examination
Trackers	1	Do	Do

The corresponding rates of fee in the Madras College of Engineering are Rs 5 4 1 and 1 The Committee of the Industrial School agree with me in making the above recommendations

3 The curricula of the four classes will have to be carefully prepared in conformity with the courses of instruction adopted in the College of Engineering

4 The cost of the school will be roughly the following —

	R
Head Master	200
2 Assistants on Rs 40 rising to 50 by five annual increments	80
2 Lascars on Rs 6 each	12
2 Peons on Rs 6 each	12
Contingencies	30
Total	334

5 The monthly fees for an estimated attendance of only 12 students in each class will be Rs 48 plus 36 plus 1° plus 12 or Rs 108 the net cost of the establishment being Rs 226 a month No scholarships need be given

Education, dated 7th April 1903

6 In the commencement although the apparatus and furniture now used for the Masonry Class will be transferred to the Engineering School some outlay will be necessary for additional apparatus and furniture for higher teaching The cost will be met from the provisions made in the Industrial School Budget of the current year

7 I request that the cost of monthly establishment shown in para 5 may be sanctioned from Local Funds General and that Mr Norris appointment as Head Master on Rs 200 may also be sanctioned

8 In view of the fact that education in the Engineering School will be costly and for the encouragement of technical education it would be well for Government to lay down that young men who pass out from the school should be given preference in filling up vacancies in the Public Works and Revenue Departments requiring technical knowledge

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No 14694 6—Ed F 4 96, dated Bangalore 7th April 1903

Order thereon —Government regret to observe that the various departments of the Mysore Industrial School have not of late been in a very satisfactory state, and that its maintenance involves an amount of expenditure disproportionate to the work turned out

2 Under these circumstances, the Government consider that the efficiency of the institution will be best promoted by confining its scope to the purely industrial departments The present Masonry Class however will be abolished and a separate Engineering School formed at Mysore for training up pupils as Sub Overseers, Draughtsmen and Surveyors, Taluk Mestris, Tank and Work Inspectors

3 The Engineering School will be located in a portion of the Industrial School building Its staff will consist, as proposed by the Inspector General of Education, of a Head Master on Rs 200 per mensem, and two Assistant Masters on Rs 40 rising to Rs 50 by five annual increments, to be appointed as occasion arises for their services The cost of the school, which as shown in the margin, amounts to Rs 334 per mensem or Rs 4 008 per annum, will be sanctioned as a grant from the Local Funds General

	Rs
Head Master	200
2 Assistants 40 50	90
2 Lascars at Rs 6 each	12
2 Peons do	12
Contingencies	30
Total	334

4 The classes, rates of fees age of admission and previous educational qualifications of applicants for admission are approved as recommended by the Inspector General

5 Government desire that, in filling up vacancies in the Public Works and Revenue Departments requiring technical knowledge preference be given, as far as possible, to qualified students passed out of the new Engineering School

6 The Superintendent of the Industrial School was also its Honorary Secretary till March 1902 when in accordance with Government Order No 15485 6—Mis 2211, dated 17th March 1902, Mr Nagavkar became the Honorary Secretary and the Committee was also revised and strengthened A detailed enquiry has been in progress with regard to the working of the school and it is expected that the Committee will be in a position to submit a comprehensive report by June next, which, it is hoped, will contain definite proposals for the improvement of the institution generally on sound business principles

H V NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy to Govt, Gen & Rev Depts

To—The Inspector General of Education in Mysore
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore
The Chief Engineer in Mysore

Exd—s v